

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

NOVEMBER, 1895.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1824-25*

(Continued from page 194.)



Sept. 23, 1824. General Lafayette embarked at New York on board the *James Kent*, for Jersey City, amid the usual demonstrations and booming of cannon, and on his arrival there was awaited upon by General Jonathan Dayton, Colonel T. T. Kinney, and Major Keane, of the suite of Governor Isaac H. Williamson, and was conducted to Lyon's hotel where he

was received by the Governor himself, and introduced to a number of distinguished citizens of New Jersey and the committee from Newark: Colonel Thomas Ward, Colonel James Hedden, Colonel Stephen Hay, Colonel Isaac Andruss, Caleb S. Riggs, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Jesse Baldwin, Luther Goble, Robert Campfield, Dr. John R. B. Rogers, Abraham Reynolds, William Halsey, Silas Condit and Smith Burnet. The General was accompanied to Jersey by the Mayor, Recorder, members of the Common Council of New York, members of the Society of Cincinnati, and several other gentlemen. After remaining a few minutes and enjoying some lucious Jersey peaches, presented by Mr. Taphagan, the General, with his excellency Governor Williamson, and Colonel Varick and General Morton, of New York, entered a carriage, drawn by four bay horses, and proceeded leisurely towards Newark, escorted by a squadron of

* From information supplied by members of the Patriotic-Hereditary Societies of the United States. This illustrated account of the tour of the Nation's Guest was begun in our issue of July, 1895.

New Jersey Cavalry, and by two companies which had accompanied him from New York. Arrived at Bergen, it was found that the inhabitants of that little town had assembled at the Inn, and were so anxious to pay their respects to the General that he was constrained to alight for a moment. Here, unexpectedly, he was formally addressed by a delegation from the town, and "presented with a superb cane, made from an apple-tree in that town, under the shade of which Generals Washington and Lafayette dined, when passing through that town, during the Revolution, and which was blown down by the violent gale of September 3, in the year 1821. The cane was richly mounted with gold, and bore the inscription: 'Lafayette,' on the top, and around the head the words—'Shaded the hero and his friend Washington, in 1779. Presented by the corporation of Bergen, in 1824.'" An address was delivered on the occasion.

About twelve o'clock a salute from a detachment of the Cadet Artillery announced that General Lafayette had arrived in the vicinity of Newark bridge. The streets and the bluff were thronged with eager spectators from all the neighboring towns, and the loud huzzas made the welkin ring. The route was along the turnpike connecting with the bridge at the foot of Bridge street.

A double line was formed, reaching from the court to his headquarters, consisting of the members of the Society of Cincinnati, judicial officers of the United States District Court and of the Court of New Jersey, the reverend clergy and guests from abroad. Between these General Lafayette and suite and the Governor and suite, passed to the residence of Judge Elias E. Boudinot, where the General was introduced to the local dignitaries.

The headquarters for the General was established at the residence of Judge Boudinot, fronting on Military Park, then occupied by Mrs. Munn. They consisted of an ante-chamber, two large apartments connected by folding doors, and a bed-chamber. A picture of Washington, taken when Lafayette first became acquainted with him, a fac-simile of the Declaration of Independence with signatures, and prints of the principal battles of the Revolution, constituted the decorations. While here a deputation from Morristown, his headquarters during the Revo-

lution, waited on him, and invited him to visit that village, which he declined, promising, however, to pay his respects to the inhabitants on his return from the South. Refreshments were provided, of which the company partook. They now set out for the common, where the public reception had been arranged. Here a floral bower and temple had been erected. It was planned by Mr. William Halsey and carried out by Moses Ward,



BOUDINOT MANSION, ELIZABETH, N. J.

architect. There were also a civic arch, a platform for reviewing the troops, and other necessary arrangements.

The New Jersey militia, two thousand strong, escorted the illustrious guests. Major-General Doughty commanded and was assisted by Brigadier-Generals Dayton and Day. The order was as follows: Members of the Society of the Cincinnati, the judicial officers of the nation and of the State of New Jersey, the reverend clergy and distinguished strangers. Then followed



GENERAL JONATHAN DAYTON.

General Lafayette and suite, Governor Williamson and suite, the Mayor and members of the corporation of the city of New York. The procession entered the common and approached the "bower." After they had gone about two-thirds of the way a male choir of singers sang the following lines :

See the Friend of Freedom comes ;
 Sound the trumpets ; beat the drums ;
 In loudest peals let cannon roar
 A welcome to Columbia's shore.
 Prepare the festive rites, prepare ;
 Loudly rend the echoing air ;
 From shore to shore let cannon roar
 A welcome to Columbia's shore.

The Cadet band performed several airs as the procession moved on. As the General passed under the civic arch a female chorus appeared, strewed flowers in the way, and sang :

Welcome, Freedom's favorite son !
 Welcome, friend of Washington !
 For though his sun in glory's set,
 His spirit welcomes Lafayette.
 Welcome, friend in adverse hours ;
 Welcome to fair Freedom's bow-
 ers ;
 Thy deeds her sons will ne'er
 forget—
 Ten millions welcome Lafayette.



WILLIAM WRIGHT.

General Lafayette and suite entered the "temple," the others passed around it. At the door the attorney-general of New Jersey, Theodore Frelinghuysen made the address of welcome to which General Lafayette made a touching response and then ascended the platform under the arch and was introduced to Generals Doughty, Darcy, Dayton and Day. After the troops were reviewed by him, the General returned to the bower, where



THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

he received a parting salute. He was now greeted by leading citizens. It had been contemplated that there should be opportunity for presenting citizens and ladies; but the soldiers, who had been charged with the duty of keeping the way clear had not attempted it until the spectators had completely blocked every passage and rendered this impossible. The noble guest and his company then returned to the Boudinot house (Mrs. Munn's), where they partook of a sumptuous collation, prepared by Mr. Morton, of the Newark Hotel. Before rising from the table, Colonel Ward, chairman of the committee of Newark, proposed

the following toast, which was drank with rapturous applause. "*Our Distinguished Guest, General Lafayette.* We thank France for her Son: May America not forget, and Europe feel to good purpose, the influence of his bright example." *

At four o'clock, the General entered his carriage and proceeded towards Elizabethtown, accompanied by the Governor and suite, a long cavalcade of officers and private gentlemen, and proceeded by a military escort. At Elizabethtown he was received at River's Hotel with the highest military honors, and



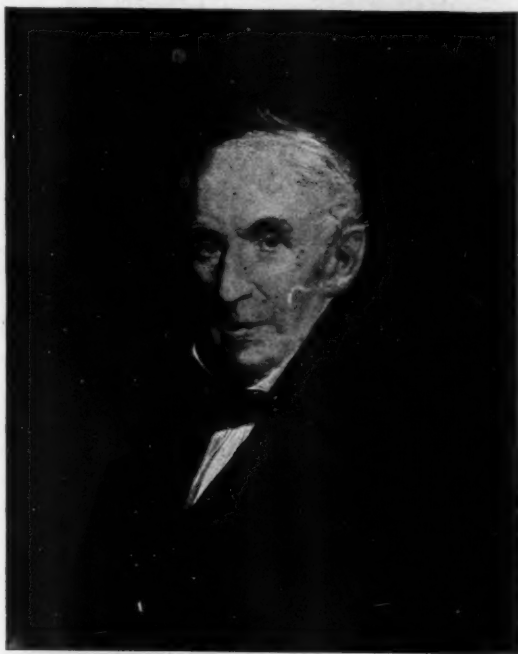
HALSTED MANSION, NEWARK, N. J.

the congratulations of the civil authority and people, the address of welcome being made by Caleb Halsted, Esq. A handsome arch,

* Communicated by Charles C. McBride, I. I. Boudinot, Mrs. Delia A. Depue, Newark, and Mrs. Emma G. Lathrop.

At a recent meeting of the Nova Cesarea Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Newark, Mrs. Depue, the regent, read a paper on Lafayette's visit to the town. "As Mrs. Depue ceased speaking a voice said, 'I was there, and walked through the arch, and saw all the celebrities.' Whereupon Miss Eliza Sanford, a daughter of a soldier in the Revolutionary War, who was a member of the Nova Cesarea Chapter, was asked to rise that all the members might see her. She did so and was enthusiastically acknowledged with waving of flags and clapping of hands. The little incident served to bring that far-away time down very close to the present."

on the main street, was erected for his reception, elegantly decorated with flowers, evergreens and appropriate inscriptions. The town was thronged with spectators and the General was hailed as he passed along the main street by the plaudits of the people and with every token of joy and gladness. At River's Hotel an elegant dinner was provided for him, at 6 P. M., at



COLONEL THOMAS WARD.

which was present the Governor and a large number of citizens.

After this function Lafayette held a brief private reception at the residence of Governor Williamson and then visited the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, then in session. Directly upon his arrival in town he had been waited upon by a deputation of F. and A. Masons. The Most Worshipful Grand Master Munn delivered an address. Brother Munn, also, in the name of the Washington

Lodge of F. and A. M., presented him with a gold medal. General Lafayette replied, thanking him and his brethern for their kindness and cordial welcome, and then the Grand Lodge escorted him to the residence of General Jonathan Dayton, where he retired for the night.

Sept. 24. On Friday morning, after breakfasting with Governor Ogden and holding a reception, Lafayette left Elizabeth-



MRS. ABIGAIL LYON HALSTED.

town, escorted by a corps of Cavalry and accompanied by the Governor and suite, and a cavalcade of citizens. On arriving at Rahway, he was greeted with a hearty welcome. The citizens had come out in a mass, and an address of welcome was delivered by Robert Lee, Esq., in behalf of the committee of citizens. At

night there was a grand ball given. The following being one of the invitations :

LA FAYETTE BALL, 1824.

The honor of Miss Jennette Crowell's company is particularly requested on Friday evening the 24th inst., at the Peace Tavern, in Rahway, to attend a Public Ball in honor of that distinguished advocate of the rights of man—La Fayette.

C. MERCHANT, } Managers. { J. B. MARSH,
J. A. BENNETT, } { A. G. THORP.



DR. CALEB HALSTED.

After a brief stay Lafayette's party resumed its journey. At Woodbridge the people had come out to see the national benefactor, so the General made a brief stop, when an address was delivered by Mr. James Stryker. The reply was short but appreciative; and the cavalcade moved onward escorted by the local militia under Captain Ralph M. Crowell. At four o'clock it reached



MAHLON DICKINSON.

New Brunswick. Upon the arrival of the distinguished visitor, the bells of the village were rung, and the citizens hurried out to greet him. After salutations a procession was formed and marched through the principal streets to the court house, where General Lafayette was formally welcomed by Dr. Taylor, the recorder, and received the congratulations of the citizens, and invitations through their committees to visit Monmouth and other towns.

After which he was escorted to Follett's Old Bell Hotel, in Albany street, still in existence, and partook of a dinner, provided for the occasion, in company with a large number of citizens. In the evening the ladies were introduced to the General at Follett's.

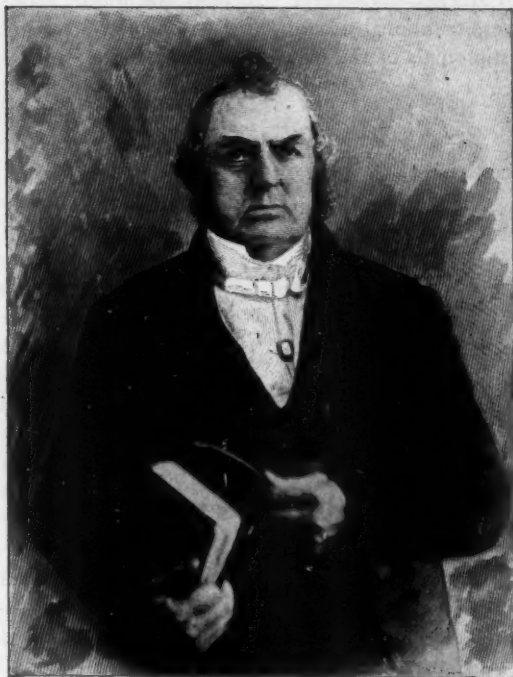
Sept. 25. The next day the General set out for Princeton. When he and his party had arrived at Kingston, an escort of Cavalry and Infantry, Major Vandyke commanding, received him, and taking him in charge conducted him to that town, and then through the main streets to the college campus, at the gate of which he was greeted by Captain Stockton and Rev. Dr. Green. Here a floral temple had been erected, supported by four pillars fifteen feet high. Mr. Richard Stockton met him at the door and delivered an eloquent address of welcome; taking occasion to recall reminiscences of the Revolution, after which a grand-



JOHN NEILSON.

daughter of Benjamin Franklin presented him with a breastpin containing a lock of Dr. Franklin's hair.

President Carnahan next saluted him and introduced him to the professors of the college, and then conducted him into the college hall and with an interesting address delivered to him the diploma of the institution, conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, which had been conferred years before and had



ISAAC ANDRUSS.

been duly engrossed at the time, and signed by the then president, the Rev. Dr. Whitherspoon. Numerous ladies and gentlemen having been introduced, the General sat down to an elegant entertainment, after which, at about half past twelve o'clock, he proceeded on his journey toward Trenton.

His arrival at the capital city of New Jersey was announced

by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. Here he met a reception equaling any other in the State. He was met at the city line by a body of 3000 troops, from four counties, commanded by General Vliet, and escorted into the city, which had been decorated for the occasion. Passing down Warren street, across the lower bridge and down Bloomsbury street to Market, up to Mill Hill, the upper bridge to Green, to Perry, to Market, to Second street to the State House yard. There were triumphal arches, inscriptions of welcome, flags and other testimonials of the general joy. The civic arch over the

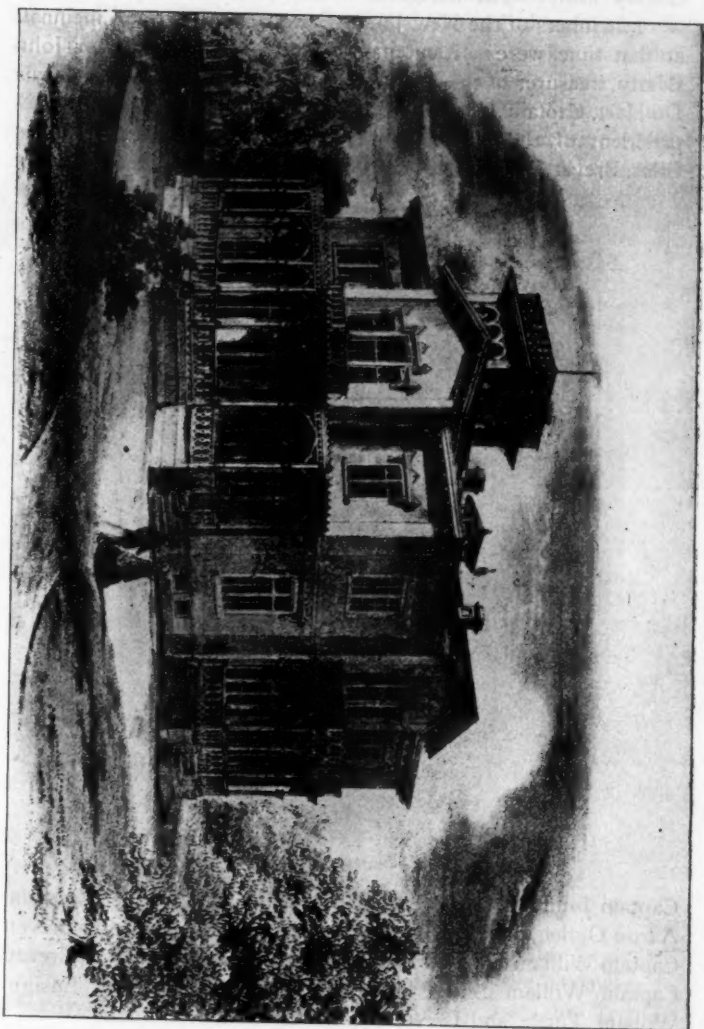
State House yard gate was the same which thirty-five years before, was erected to receive Washington. The streets were thronged with spectators, many of whom had come from Pennsylvania and the adjacent country to see the Nation's Guest.

On arriving at the State House, where the general reception was to take place, Lafayette was met and welcomed by the Mayor of Trenton, who delivered an appropriate address. To this General Lafayette replied, signifying his gratification and praising the prosperous



CHARLES EWING, LL. D.

appearance of the city. The exercises being concluded, the General was then conducted by the Mayor and Common Council, attended by the Committee of Arrangement, and escorted by the military, to the Trenton House, where lodgings had been provided for him, and where a sumptuous dinner was served, at which were the Governor and suite, Mayor and Common Council and a large number of officers and citizens. In the evening the General attended a handsome entertainment ordered by the Society of Cincinnati, at the City Tavern, where he spent the evening with his brother officers of the Revolu-



BONAPARTE MANSION, BORDENTOWN, N. J.

tionary army. The survivors of the Revolutionary War, who were members of the New Jersey State Society of the Cincinnati at that time, were: Lieutenant James Anderson, Major John Beatty, treasurer of the New Jersey State Society; Captain Cyrus De Hart, Captain John Doughty, Surgeon Ebenezer Elmer, vice-president of the New Jersey State Society; Lieutenant James Giles, Brevet Captain Luther Halsey, Captain John Heard, Brevet



GOVERNOR SHULZE.

Captain John Kinney, Brevet Captain Sheppard Kollock, Captain Aaron Ogden, president of the New Jersey State Society; Brevet Captain William Sanford Pennington, Captain Jacob Piatt, Brevet Captain William Shute, Surgeon Ebenezer Stockton, Ensign William Tuttle, and Brevet Captain Ephraim Whitlock.

Sep. 26. On Sunday he attended Divine service at the Presbyterian church, Rev. William J. Armstrong, pastor. And in the afternoon went in a carriage with Governor

Williamson and an aid to call on Joseph Bonaparte at Bordentown. The ex-King was much affected by the sight of Lafayette and detained him to dinner, with his daughter and her husband, Prince of Musignano, son of Lucien Bonaparte. After dinner Lafayette received informally the people of Bordentown, and returned to Trenton at dark, where he passed the evening with Governor Williamson and Colonel Thomas Cadwalader and their families and their friends.



COLONEL HOUGH.

Sep. 27. On Monday morning General Lafayette was conducted through the old covered bridge over the Delaware to Morrisville by the Governor of New Jersey and the Trenton Committee of Arrangement. At Morrisville he was received by Governor Shulze, of Pennsylvania, his staff, and the Dauphin Cavalry, the Philadelphia Committee of Arrangement, and numerous troops and citizens of Bucks and Philadelphia counties.

The Governor addressed General Lafayette formally, to which the General replied as follows:

On the happy moment, long and eagerly wished for, when I once more tread the soil of Pennsylvania, I find in her affectionate welcome, so kindly expressed by her first magistrate, a dear recollection of past favors, and a new source of delightful gratifications. The very names of this State and her capitol, recall to the mind those philanthropic and liberal sentiments, which have marked every step of their progress.

Pennsylvania has been the theatre of most important events, a partaker in the arduous toils and meritorious sacrifices, which have insured the success of our glorious and fruitful Revolution. I particularly thank you, sir, for your gratifying mention of my personal obligations to the Pennsylvania line, nor will I ever forget that, on Pennsylvania ground, not far from this spot, I enjoyed, for the first time, the delight to find myself under American tents, and in the family of our beloved commander-in-chief. Now, sir, Pennsylvania is in full possession, and reaps all the prosperities and happy consequences of that great national union, of those special institutions which by offering in a self-governed people the most perfect example of social order that ever existed, have reduced to absurdity and ridicule, the anti-popular arguments of pretended statesmen in other countries. In whatever manner I may be disposed of by the duties and feelings, in which you have been pleased to sympathize, I shall ever rank this day among the most fortunate in my life—and, while I beg your excellency personally to accept my cordial acknowledgments, I have the honor to offer through you as Governor of the State, a tribute of my profound gratitude and respectful devotion to the citizens of Pennsylvania.



JOSEPH S. LEWIS.*

In his annual message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on December 9, 1824, Governor John Andrew Shulze referred to the recent arrival in this country of the great and distinguished friend of our country, General Lafayette. A few days thereafter, the Legislature passed a joint resolution instructing the members of Congress from Pennsylvania "to extend to the distinguished guest such relief for losses sustained and services rendered during the Revolutionary War," and at the same time they joined in the "universal acclaim of joy" shown by the citizens of the United States, at the arrival of the companion in arms of the

* From original portrait of Joseph S. Lewis now in possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Wharton Griffiths, Philadelphia.



WADDELL MANSION, NORRISTOWN, PA.

great and good Washington, and extended to him an invitation to visit the capital of Pennsylvania.

The meeting between General Lafayette and Governor Shulze is said to have been deeply interesting, and one that could not be viewed without emotion. "The eloquent and feeling address of the Governor; the affectionate reply of the General; the profound silence, the deep attention, the eager gaze of the



LYNFORD LARDNER, SECOND LIEUTENANT FIRST CITY TROOP.

beholders, the splendor of the military array surrounding the reception, the spontaneous pouring out of the gratitude of the whole people, under a brilliant sky, which appeared to beam the smiles of Omnipotence upon the scene, produced altogether, an effect of almost awful moral grandeur, which baffles description and would put to blush the utmost efforts of European pageantry!" The General and his suite having breakfasted in company with the Governor, his aids, the City Committee and several other respectable gentlemen, at the hospitable mansion of Mr. Waddell,

of Morrisville, known as the "Barclay House" and "Summer-seat," which was used as headquarters by Washington shortly before the battle of Trenton, he reviewed the military assembled there, and being placed with Joseph S. Lewis, Esq., of Philadelphia, the inceptor of the Water Works system of Philadelphia, in the splendid barouche, drawn by six dark cream-colored horses, with two outriders on horses of the same color, the General proceeded for Bristol. The Governor and George Wash-



JOHN R. C. SMITH, CAPTAIN, FIRST CITY TROOP.

ington Lafayette followed in a barouche drawn by four black horses. The First Troop, under Captain John R. C. Smith, First Lieutenant William S. Simmons, Second Lieutenant Lynford Lardner and Cornet William H. Hart, acted as the immediate escort of the General. Other troops from Philadelphia and Bucks counties and a numerous cavalcade of citizens, attended him to Bristol, where he arrived at one o'clock. The whole surrounding country poured its inhabitants into the town to

witness the arrival there of the "Nation's Guest."* William F. Swift, Dr. John Phillips and David Dorrance, had been appointed a committee to give him a grand reception. A triumphal arch was erected at the Hollow Bridge, with the inscription, "Welcome Friend." The citizens turned out and formed on both sides of the street; mothers with babes in their arms and old men leaning on their staffs. After the reception he was escorted to Mr. Bessonett's private mansion, the house occupied by Nathan Tyler,



WILLIAM H. HART, CORNET, FIRST CITY TROOP.

at the corner of Radcliff and Mill streets. The committee had prepared a splendid lunch for the General and his suite; speeches were made and good, hearty hurrahs given. After the crowd had gone, Mrs. Bessonett was introduced to Lafayette and related the circumstance of her having nursed him during his stay in

* Communicated by Jesse O. Thomas (from the notes of the late William Kinsey) and Oliver Hough, Jr.

Bristol, from the effects of his wound.* He recognized her, and expressed great pleasure in meeting one who had been so kind and attentive to him during his sickness in Bristol. After a rest of two hours at Bristol the line of march was formed, and the procession marched for Philadelphia county line at Harrowgate under the escort of Major-General John Davis, who commanded the Bucks county militia, and Joseph Hough, of Point Pleasant, Bucks county, Lieutenant-Colonel of 33d regiment, and reached Frankford at a quarter before seven o'clock on Monday evening. All along the road multitudes of people announced their joy at his approach by loud and long continued acclamations. Mrs. Sarah Lee Gelston, who is still living in Chester, Pa., at the age of eighty-four years, says she was living at Holmesburg, in Philadelphia county, when Lafayette was on his way to Philadelphia. The village was gaily decorated with floral arches, etc., and the populace for miles around had assembled to see the hero. When the coach drew up in front of the tavern and the General attempted to alight, the enthusiastic Americans lifted him up and carried him "shoulder high" into the hostelry. Lafayette was bowing and smiling, greatly pleased, and shaking hands with all who could reach him. Mrs. Gelston, then a little girl, states that in the hand-shaking he gave preference to the children for the reason that they would carry the remembrance of him into the future. A "great ball" was given in the evening at Holmesburg in honor of the Nation's Guest.† "Frankford presented a scene of joy and gaiety, seldom witnessed in a place of its population and extent. A general illumination, an elegant arch, music, the shouts of the busy and admiring crowd assembled there, united to celebrate the arrival of the friend of Washington and of mankind." Several ladies and gentlemen were introduced to him. The General lodged at the arsenal, then commanded by Second Lieutenant Martin Thomas, on Monday night, and breakfasted there the next morning, September 28, before his memorable entrance into the city of Philadelphia.

C. H. B.

(To be continued.)

* After Lafayette was wounded at the battle of Brandywine he was brought to Bristol, and taken to the house of Sim Betz, known as the Buckley House, which stood on the site of Halzell and Rogers residences on Radcliffe street, facing the Delaware river between Penn and Franklin streets, until he was able to be removed to Bethlehem.

† Communicated by Frank Delaplaine Green.

SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES.

IRVINE OF GEORGIA.



IRVINE OF DRUM.

Sir William de Irwin, of Woodhouse, eldest son of William Irwyn, of Bonshaw, was the friend and secretary of the renowned Robert Bruce, who rewarded him for his services by giving him the estate of Drom, or Drum, in Aberdeenshire, and his arms of Carrick, viz, three holly leaves. This ancient and honorable family of Irvine of Drum is an old feudal baronial

family, and one of them had a great honor conferred upon one occasion, he being made governor of Aberdeen, the only one who has ever had this honor except the Earl of Aberdeen of the Gordon family, an honor greater than that of provost of the city. Twice the earldom of Aberdeen has been offered this family and refused for good reasons. Allied to the best of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom and though the family of Lord Forbes descended from the Earl of Angus of the Douglas race and from royalty, this family is one of the most ancient of Scotland.

Sir William de Irwin had two sons, one Alexander Irvine, or Irwin, the eldest, married the second daughter of Sir Gilbert Hay, lord high constable of Scotland, and had Alexander Irvine of Drum, commander of the Lowland forces at the battle of Harlaw, Anno 1411, when he and M'Lean of Dowart, having fought together, both were killed. He was succeeded by his brother John who, upon inheriting his brother's interest, changed his name to Alexander and married his brother's widow, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Keith, great marshal of Scotland. He was knighted by James I., and was one of the commissioners appointed to treat concerning the ransom of that monarch.

Sir Alexander Irvine and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Keith, had an elder son, Alexander, who married Abernethy, daughter of Lord Saltoun, and was succeeded by his son Alexander who married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Forbes, and had Alexander Irvine, of Drum, eldest son who married Janet, only

daughter of Allardyce of that Ilk and had Alexander, his heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Ogilvie, Laird of Findlator, and falling at the battle of Pinkie, Anno 1547, his father then living, left six sons and three daughters. Of these Alexander the eldest, successor to his grandfather, and Gilbert Irvine, of Colairlie, the third son, who married, and had John of Musthill, second son who had a son Robert who inherited the estate known as Bellside, May 3, 1676, and was enfeoffed with that of Cults, a neighboring property, May 25, 1680.

Robert Irvine, of Cults, for many years a commissioner of supply, married, first, Jean Irvine, a relative, and had issue, and married secondly, Margaret Coutts (who had been married previously to Alexander Irvine, of Drum), and had by her an only son, Charles Irvine, who inherited Cults. He married in 1733, Euphemia, daughter of John Douglas, of Tilwhilly* and Agnes, daughter of James Horn, vicar of Elgin, and Isabel, daughter of John Leslie, of Pitcapel, and Agnes, daughter of Sir Gilbert Ramsay, of Balmain, Baronet. Euphemia Irvine died December 21, 1766, aged fifty-five years, and Charles Irvine died March 28, 1779, aged eighty-three years. Their tombstone at Cults:

"Here lyeth Jeane Irvine Spouse to Maister Robert Irvine of Colts in hops of a blessed resurrection who departed this lyf the 21 of March 1678, the 32 year of his

* Sir John Douglas, the second son of James Douglas, 2d Lord of Dalkeith (son of James Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith and Morton and his wife, the Princess Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of Robert III., King of Scotland), and his wife Agnes Keith, daughter of the Earl Marshall, *m.* the heiress of Hawthornden, and beside others had David Douglas who married Janet, daughter of Thomas Ogston of the Kirklands of Fettercairn and thus acquired the estate of Tilwhilly, or Tilquhillie, in 1479. David Douglas and Janet Ogston had: James Douglas, *m.*

Christian Forbes of Tolquichon and had Arthur Douglas who succeeded his grandmother in 1535 and who *m.* Janet Auchenneck, daughter of the Laird of Balmanno, and had John Douglas, of Tilwhilly, 1576, eldest son, who *m.* Giles (or Egidia), daughter of Robert Erskine, of Dun, and Catharine Graham, of Morphie, and had



DOUGLAS OF TILQUHILLIE.

aige. Also Robert Irvine, Esqre., died the 10 of April, 1728, aige 89 years. Likewise Mary Coult, his second wife who died in 1710 aged 45 years. And Charles Irvine, Esqr., who died the 28 of March, 1779, aged 83 years. And Euphemia Douglas, his spouse, who died the 21 of December, 1766, aged 55 years."

Their second child, Doctor John Irvine, was born on family estate of Cults, near Aberdeen, September 15, (O. S.) 1742, and married to Ann Elizabeth Baillie, September 5, 1765, at Sunbury, Liberty county, Ga. He came to Georgia before 1765, and was one among those who, at a meeting of the inhabitants of Savannah, objected to certain resolutions passed by a certain Provincial Congress of 1775 upon the ground that they were not represented in full. In the *Georgia Historical Collections* he is styled, among others, as one loyal to the Crown. He was a member of one of last Royal Assemblies of 1780. He left Georgia, leaving his wife (see records of the Court House) to represent him. By court records it is known he returned to England and there it was he met his kinsman the Laird of Drum. In 1788 he was at Vigo Lane, Parish of Middlesex, and it is said that the celebrated Doctor Mathew Baillie, physician to George III., asked permission of his sovereign to put someone in his place, which being granted, Doctor Irvine was for a time during Doctor Baillie's indisposition made physician to George III. He was afterward physician to Admiralty. Subsequently Doctor Irvine returned to Georgia and became one of the founders and first vice-president of the Georgia Medical Society, and died in Savannah, October 15, 1808, aged sixty-six, his funeral being attended by the members of the Georgia Medical Society. He was highly spoken of as physician, man and friend. Doctor Irvine married secondly, Elizabeth,

John Douglas who *m.*, 1594, Mary, daughter of Sir Peter Young, one of the Royal Ministers abroad, and had James Douglas of Inchmarlo, fourth son, who subsequently inherited the Tilwhilly property. He *m.* Isabel, granddaughter of Sir John Ramsay, of Balmain, Lord Bothwell, and had: John Douglas, the eldest son, succeeded to Inchmarlo in 1672 on his father's death, and in 1684 recovered Tilwhilly from the creditors of his uncle, Sir Robert Douglas, whose line became extinct. He *m.* Grizel Forbes, daughter of Thomas Forbes, of Watertown, and Jean, daughter of David Ramsay, of Balmain, and had: John Douglas, *b.* 1723; *d.* 1749, who *m.* Agnes, daughter of James Horn, of Westhall, minister of Elgin and Isabel, daughter of Sir Gilbert Ramsay, of Balmain, Bart., and Margaret, daughter of Sir George Ogilvie, of Dunlugus, and had one son John, and three daughters: Isabel *m.*, 1728, James McKenzie, of Dalmain; Euphemia *m.*, 1733, Charles Irvine, of Cults, and Ann *m.* Mr. Joseph Chalmers, minister of David.

daughter of Lewis Johnston, his former friend and copartner in the practice of medicine, and formerly one of his Majesty's Royal Council. By the last marriage he had no issue. Doctor John Irvine's first wife was Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Kenneth Baillie* and by her had the following children, as the family Bible shows, and also the will of his wife :

I. Charles Irvine, *b.* July 22, 1766, *d.* November 30, 1803 ; *m.* Elizabeth Darling. Member of the Liberty Co. Independent Troop.

II. Euphemia Irvine, *b.* March 14, 1768, *d.* July 14, 1768.

III. Anne Irvine, *b.* January 14, 1770, *m.*, first, April 13, 1786, Captain James Bulloch, of the American army (eldest son of Archibald Bulloch, president of Georgia, 1776, and Mary daughter of James DeVeaux, senior assistant-judge of King's Court in Georgia, in 1760); and Anne, daughter of Richard Fairchild and Anne, daughter of Edmund Bellinger, first Landgrave, or Earl, of the name in South Carolina). She *m.* secondly James Powell, of Liberty Co., Ga.

* This ancient baronial family of the Baliol blood descends from Sir John Baillie, of Hoprig, one of those who met at Berwick in 1292 with King Edward I., of England, to hear the claims of the competitors for the Crown of Scotland. Sir John Baillie had a son, Sir William of Hoprig, who *m.* the only daughter of the great Sir William Wallace, and had Sir William II. of Hoprig, who *m.* Isabel Seaton through whom the Baillies got the property of Lamington.

Sir Christopher Seaton (executed in London in 1306 along with Nigel Bruce) *m.* Christian Bruce, sister of Nigel and Robert Bruce, and had Sir Alexander who was, in 1329, entered as "of Lamington" and *m.* Catharine Sinclair, of Hermandstone. Their daughter, Isabel Seaton, heiress of Lamington, *m.* Sir William Baillie², of Hoprig, and had Sir William Baillie³, of Hoprig and Lamington, who *m.* Catharine, daughter of Sir John, Lord Hamilton of Cadzow, of the ancient and princely line of Hamilton. Sir William Baillie and Catharine Hamilton had issue, and it would appear that the family of Baillie of Dunain branched off about this time, as we know they descend from the Baillies of Lamington. "The Baillies, it seemed, had enjoyed the Barony of Dunane about three hundred years, and came into possession of it in the following manner: The first of the Dunane family was a son of Baillie, of Hoprig and Lamington, who, for his bravery as a volunteer in the Battle of Brechin, 1452, was sometime after rewarded by the Earl of Huntley with this and other lands."

In the "History of Clan McKenzie" we are told that Alexander Baillie, the ninth of Dunain, married Jane McKenzie, daughter of Sir Kenneth McKenzie, of Coul, and Jane, daughter of The Chisholm. Jones, in his "History of Georgia," says the Baillies came from Inverness. The Dunain property is near Inverness, Scotland. In 1735 (See "Colonial Acts of Trustees") we find Kenneth Baillie was ensign in the Darien Rangers. In the archives in Atlanta, Ga., there is the will of

IV. Robert Irvine, *b.* January 4, 1772, *d.* soon afterwards.

V. Robert Irvine, *b.* February 15, 1773, *d.* November 17, 1773.

VI. Jane Irvine, *b.* January 15, 1775; *m.* first Alexander Farquharson, of Scotland, and *m.* secondly James Smith, of Darien, Ga.

VII. Margaret Irvine, *b.* February 23, 1777, *d.* July 26, 1813; *m.* George Ladson, December 7, 1809.

VIII. John Irvine, *b.* March 8, 1779, *d.* August 30, 1781.

IX. Alexander Irvine, *b.* at Cattle Park, an estate near Savannah, Ga. July 4, 1781; *m.* June 19, 1806, Sarah Ann Wingate, a daughter of Governor Caswell, of North Carolina.

X. Kenneth Irvine, *b.* December 3, 1783, *d.* November 16, 1814; *m.* June 21, 1804.

XI. Elizabeth Irvine, *b.* January 18, 1786; *m.* first Thomas Baillie, December 17, 1805; and *m.* secondly Mr. Powell, June 23, 1813.

XII. Sophia Irvine, *b.* November 26, 1787; *m.* William Evans, January 6, 1803; *d.* February 19, 1857.

XIII. Isabel Irvine, *b.* July 1, 1791; *m.* July 13, 1809, Mr. Cuthbert; *d.* November 2, 1812.

JOSEPH GASTON BULLOCK, M. D.

(*To be continued.*)

Kenneth Baillie, who leaves property to his "sons Kenneth, Alexander, Robert Carnibe, daughters Ann Elizabeth, now wife of John Irvine, surgeon in Sunbury, Jane, wife of Andrew Darling, Merchant in Sunbury." Mrs. Ann Elizabeth (Baillie) Irvine mentions in her will, on record in Court House of her plantation of Dunane, her daughter Ann Bulloch and others. From the forgoing, then it would seem that Kenneth Baillie, called captain in Colonial Acts, colonel in the *Ga. Gazette*, was the son of Alexander Baillie⁹, of Dunain, and Jane, daughter of Sir Kenneth McKenzie, of Coul, Baronet, and Jane, daughter of The Chrisholm, a family descended from the McIntosh and other families in Scotland.

Colonel Kenneth Baillie, who died July 1766 (date of will, 1766), *m.* Elizabeth —, and had issue: Kenneth, Jr., *d.* Dec. 18, 1767 (*Ga. Gazette*); Alexander; Robert Carnibe (Dr. Irvine was his administrator, *Ga. Gazette*); Ann Elizabeth, who *m.* at Sunbury Sept. 5, 1765, John Irvine, M. D.; Jean, who *m.* at Fairfield Sept. 6, 1764, Andrew Darling (*Ga. Gazette*), mentioned as daughter of Col. Kenneth Baillie in his will, and had Elizabeth, *m.* Charles Irvine, her cousin, Sept. 27, 1789; had one son, John Robert Irvine, *bap.* March 8, 1790 (Elizabeth Darling *d.* Nov. 7, 1793; Charles Irvine, *d.* Nov. 30, 1803. Records Midway Church and Family Bible); Jean *m.* Philip Lowe, Oct. 20, 1778; Euphemia *m.* Oct. 18, 1787, Artemas Baker, son of Col. William Baker, and nephew of Col. Jno. Baker of the noted family of that name in Liberty Co., Ga. They had issue, Artemas and Jane Euphemia Darling Baker.

THE REGULATORS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY W. H. BAILEY, SR., LL. D.

For nearly a century after the suppression of the Regulation *émeuté*, the movement was treated by our historians, save Jones, as the uprising of a mob, whose energies were directed toward the lynching of certain officers for real or fancied malfeasances. But, in the course of time, certain gentlemen of great literary repute have undertaken to give quite a different turn to the character of the insurrection itself and to convert those who had only been deemed, theretofore, rioters into heroes and martyrs. Coming, as these views originally did, from such intelligent sources, even the judicious McRee was so staggered thereby as to declare, so late as 1857, that "very conflicting opinions are entertained of the motives, conduct and character of the Regulators; but it belongs to general history to sift evidence and to render a righteous verdict."¹ Perhaps a correct judgment might never have been capable of being formed but for the flood of light thrown upon the Regulators and their actions by the Colonial Records. Perhaps Caruthers' defense of and apology for them would have lacked much of its vivacity and flavor of romance, as well as have been sheared of its disingenuousness, had that distinguished divine known that not a half dozen of the Regulators belonged to the Church of which he was so distinguished an ornament. In his eagerness to invest the Regulators with a savour of decent company, he has the hardihood to assert that Maurice Moore and Alexander Martin were Regulators and Rev. Dr. Caldwell favorable to their cause. This learned biographer rolls the castigations given by the Regulators to the objects of their vengeance, the sheriffs, as a sweet morsel under his tongue, and even gives it his approbation in stating that they were "well lynched," received a "good dressing," etc.

¹ I. McRee, *Life*, etc. J. Iredell, 77.

Dr. Caruthers admits that he had seen "The Regulators' Docket;" and how does he characterize those vulgar, profane, not to say blasphemous, entries? He says "their decisions were perfectly ridiculous." Had he noted carefully their entry in No. 8—that is, "the elect pays costs"—he might have rightly concluded that a crowd of Presbyterians would not have used the term "elect," that being employed by their opponents as a mark of ridicule. This much has been advanced to show that Dr. Caruthers is an intensely biased witness; that his laudations of the Regulators, as well as his fierce invectives against those who then constituted the best element of the population of the Province of North Carolina, should, therefore, be received *cum grano salis*. Other writers, taking the cue from the astute Caruthers, have, in a greater or lesser degree, fallen into his rut. But let us now, by the light of facts, not conjecture, and in a spirit of justice, without prejudice or predeliction, endeavor to establish, as to the Regulation, the indisputable truth of history.

In order to do this, with any approach to accuracy, we must trace the rise, development and culmination of the outbreak; eviscerate the causes that led to it; ascertain what reasons continued and ripened it into a revolt, if such it became. When we say what causes, it should be understood of those assigned by the very participants themselves.

The first declaration we have is an extract from Husbands' book, 7 Col. Rec. 89; Wheel. Hist. Pt. II, 301, dated June 6, 1765, as follows:

Well, gentlemen, it is not our form or mode of government nor yet the body of our laws that we are quarreling with; but with the malpractices of the officers of our County Court and the abuses that we suffer by those that are impowered to manage our public affairs.¹

Husbands then points out the abuses, namely:

1st. that the lawyers whilst only allowed, by law, to take no more than fifteen shillings for a fee in the County Court, exact thirty in every case and frequently four and five pounds. 2d. that the clerks exact forty-one shillings and five pence for their services in entering up judgment on a judgment-bond. 3d. that the lawyer employed to confess judgment charges thirty shillings. 4th. that the Sheriffs have to be paid. 5th. that when goods are sold under execution they fail to bring one-tenth of their value and lastly that on a deficiency of personal property land must be sold.

¹ In all the quotations to follow, the original punctuation is strictly preserved, although often exceedingly faulty. Allowance should be made.

He then adds :

if these things were absolutely according to law it were enough to make us throw off all submission to such tyrannical laws . . . but as these practices are contrary to law, it is our duty to put a stop to them, etc.

He concludes :

let us do nothing against the known established laws of our land, that we appear not as a faction endeavoring to subvert the laws and overturn the system of our government ; but let us take care to appear what we really are, free subjects by birth, endeavoring to recover our native lost rights, of reducing the malpractices of the officers of our Court down to the standard of the law.

Husbands then suggests that persons who petitioned the legislature for redress were thereupon sued for libel. Preparations for a meeting followed, and, at that meeting, held August 20, 1766, a resolution was passed for another at Maddox Mills, on October 10, following, to inquire as to the tax laid. At a subsequent meeting, they agreed upon certain lines of conduct, resolving :

- 1st. to pay no more taxes until satisfied that they are agreeable to law and properly applied ;
- 2d. to pay no more fees than the law allows ;
- 3d. to have frequent meetings for consultation and to petition the Legislature ;
- 4th. to contribute toward defraying expenses ;
- 5th. that the majority should rule.

Other meetings followed, and, on April 4, 1768, they adopted for themselves the name of Regulators. At a meeting, held May 21, 1768, they express loyalty to the Crown and a firm attachment "to the present establishment and form of government" and profess that their grievances are attributable to the "roguish practices of men who have crept into posts of office."

They then waited on the Governor with their memorial, to which His Excellency replied, amongst other matters, "that the grievances complained of by no means warrant the extraordinary step you have taken, in assembling yourselves together *in arms*, to the obstruction of the course of justice," etc. He assures them that he will order the Attorney-General "to prosecute every officer who has been guilty of extortion or illegal practices in his office" upon the proper data being lodged, etc.¹ His Excellency, thereupon, issued a proclamation enjoining all officers

¹ See 7 Col. Rec. 249, 250, 251, 671, 672, 699, 702, 716, 726.

not to demand or receive any public illegal fees upon pain of removal and indictment.¹

The Anson County Regulators, in 1768, resolve that the tax is very high and that, owing to the scarcity of money, they are unable to pay it and "therefore have thought it convenient² to stay the payment of the tax aforesaid" but still acknowledge themselves true and lawful subjects to the Crown of Great Britain. They then take an oath to rescue any distress for taxes, etc.³

The next meeting was held on Rocky river, April 30, 1768, at which they formulate instructions to their "Settlers"—a new, but expressive, term for their executive officers—of grievances providing for a critical examination into the taxes; also, the "cost by law for recording and proving deeds, letters of administration, testamentary indentures and fees in common law," and an oath is prescribed for such "Settlers," in which they are required to swear that they will cause the officers to settle "according to law."⁴ Then comes a memorial from the inhabitants of Orange county to the Governor and Council, alleging that they are required to pay more "for recording deeds than any of the adjacent counties." This memorial was very numerously signed.

On May 21, 1768, the Regulators again met and denounced the oppression of officers.⁵ Shortly thereafter, another memorial was addressed to the Governor and Council in which the Regulators disclaim disaffection "to your present Legislative body."⁶ They admit, in this paper, that they fired into Fanning's house and that they rescued property seized but disclaim violence. They also aver, therein, that Husbands had not joined the Regulators. In a later memorial the Regulators admitted that they were "heartily sorry for our past misconduct" and aver their "readiness to submit to the laws of our country in paying the public dues for the support of the government" and say that they have "nothing to offer in excuse of our errors or in mitigation of our past offences but only

¹ 7 Col. Rec. 231.

² Mark Twain or Johnson Hooper (if alive), Dr. Battle, and a very few others could properly *inhale* the true perfume of such grim, but exquisite, humor. It is, of course, lost to the millions.

³ 7 Col. Rec. 726.

⁴ *Ib.* 732.

⁵ *Ib.* 758.

⁶ *Ib.* 760.

that the partys aggrieved were ignorant men, etc. . . . thus, Sir, has want of knowledge and misapprehension been the cause of all our late unwarrantable behaviour." ¹

Then follow various exhibits tending to prove extortion.² The Regulators still adhered to their charge of the oppression by the officers but disclaim any intent to rescue prisoners.³ This alludes to the rescue of certain Regulators who were to be tried at New Bern. The Regulators, in view of a threat "to suppress" them (an incisive epigrammatic French expression though here employed in a modified sense), avow their complete allegiance and unfeigned love for the Sovereign and promise to shed their last drop of blood for him and declare that they bear no "ill-will to any but our cruel oppressors from which number we exclude your Excellency."⁴ This was, shortly afterwards, repeated.⁵ The Regulators again made a rescue of property distrained for tax.⁶

I have, thus far, given the statements and actions of the Regulators taken, not from hearsay, as did, to a great extent, Dr. Caruthers, but from the official documents themselves on file and printed in the Colonial Records. This, in order to the elucidation of the truth of history, necessitates a recurrence to the action taken by the authorities.

On June 25, 1766, Governor Tryon issued a proclamation enjoining all public officers from demanding illegal fees.⁷ On April 7, 1768, he issued another proclamation reciting that there had been several riotous assemblies, etc., and commanding the several colonels of militia to hold their regiments in readiness to suppress any injuries that might be attempted by the rioters.⁸ On April 27, 1768, the Governor expresses his "concern" at the conduct of the insurgents. He regards it as an infatuation instigated by a few persons whose character is as desperate as their fortunes and who, having nothing to lose, scruple not to involve men of a far different character.

He expresses his confidence that, ultimately, the better class will separate themselves from such dangerous associations. To be properly weighed, it should be stated that these reflections were conveyed in a private letter to Colonel Fanning.⁹ At the same time, His Excellency issued a proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse.¹⁰ An awful riot is represented to the

¹ *Ib.* 771. ² *Ib.* 773-783. ³ *Ib.* 811. ⁴ *Ib.* 812. ⁵ *Ib.* 812, 813. ⁶ *Ib.* 857.
⁷ *Ib.* 231. ⁸ *Ib.* 718. ⁹ *Ib.* 719. ¹⁰ *Ib.* 721.

Governor to have occurred, by Colonel Spencer (then clerk of Anson, afterwards a judge). The Governor, in response, said that it gave him "real concern," and further says, that if the people of Anson labor under any real grievance they should present their complaints to the General Assembly or to him and that "if within my power I am persuaded they will experience proportionable redress."¹ He says further that,

as ardently as I wish the distractions which threaten the peace of this country may be properly terminated, the authors of them may be certain I feel too powerful a concern for the honor of His Majesty's government and the general good of his subjects here to stand a calm spectator and suffer the most dissolute part of the inhabitants of this province to pay off their public taxes by insurrections.²

It is, indeed, an admirable letter. On May 17, 1768, His Excellency issued another proclamation to the insurgents commanding them to disperse, etc.³ In a letter to the Earl of Hillsborough, His Excellency details the conduct of the Regulators and his action and states that he intends to go among them to be the better informed of their grounds of disaffection.⁴ He transmits their memorial to the home authorities and states that the grievances complained of do not warrant the action taken by the Regulators.⁵ On July 1, 1768, His Excellency issues another proclamation enjoining all officers from taking or receiving more fees than are allowed by law.⁶ Before August 13, 1768, His Excellency sent to the Regulators, by Sheriff Harris, a letter in which he informs the inhabitants of Orange that he has directed prosecutions and that they must pay their taxes, and, that Mr. Harris returned for answer that "the insurgents, to a man, refused to pay their taxes and threatened the life of any person who should attempt to distrain for them."⁷ About this time, the four Presbyterian ministers of the Province addressed letters to the Governor and also to the Presbyterian inhabitants. Of these, later on.

About June, 1768, the Governor addressed a remonstrative letter to the insurgents and trusted that his letter had had a proper effect, but, being without response, he proceeded to Hillsborough. He, hearing that his letter was being disregarded, sent word by the Sheriff to the insurgents to pay their taxes. The

¹ *Ib.* 727. ² *Ib.* 728. ³ *Ib.* 751. ⁴ *Ib.* 791. ⁵ 792-795. ⁶ *Ib.* 795, 796.

⁷ *Ib.* 801.

Sheriff reported that the people refused to pay their taxes and declared that they would kill anyone who should dare to distrain for the same. On August 10, 1768, intelligence was brought to the Governor that upwards of five hundred men were coming into Hillsborough and that their intention was that if their demands were not complied with they would burn the town. Upon confirmation of such designs, His Excellency took steps to prevent the same. He received a deputation of the insurgents and told them that he had done everything, so far as his duty permitted, to satisfy them, and had pointed out to them their proper mode of redress. They replied that "they wanted to have a settlement their own way." The Governor remonstrated with the insurgents,¹ and, thereupon, he prepared for war.*² The Regulators (September, 1768) prayed pardon.³

On October 3, 1768, His Excellency issued a proclamation in which he recites that "the greater number of these insurgents having testified a sense of the heinousness of their crimes" he grants a pardon to them with certain exceptions.⁴ His Excellency writes to the Board, October 25, 1768, that he had stopped the violence of the insurgents.⁵ On October 29, 1768, the leaders of the Regulation all declare, to the Governor, themselves as ready "to comply with and be obedient to the laws of the government," and submitted to distrains.⁶ The Governor (December 24, 1768) informed the Earl of Hillsborough that comparative quiet had been restored, and, he says that he can avouch "that not a person of the character of a gentleman appeared amongst these insurgents."⁷

The Upper House of the Province proposed that the insurgents might be prosecuted in a district other than that in which the offense was committed, but, the Assembly† refused to concur therein.⁸ The Regulators remained quiescent for a few months but, on April 14, 1769, His Excellency lays before the Council a letter from John Lea, Sheriff of Orange, representing that he had been severely whipped by Ninian Hamilton, Devinney and

¹ *Id.* 819, 820, 821.

* Rev. Foote utterly perverts history in this regard. (Foote, sketches, 48.)

² *Id.* 821 *et. seq.* ³ *Id.* 840.

⁴ *Id.* 850, 851. ⁵ *Id.* 859. ⁶ *Id.* 863, 864. ⁷ *Id.* 885, 886. ⁸ *Id.* 966.

† The House of Burgesses—the popular branch.

other Regulators for attempting to serve a *capias* on Hamilton *for a breach of the peace*. The consideration whereof was postponed for further information.¹ Upon investigation, His Excellency reports that this outrage was disapproved by the great body of the Regulators.²

The Regulators had, by August, 1769, revived to that degree that the Sheriff of Orange county could not procure sureties.³ September 14, 1769, a committee of the Regulators informed Husbands that they endeavored to have bills found against the Frohocks, clerk and sub-sheriff, but that the Grand Jury ignored the bills, and, further complain that the jury was illegally chosen.⁴ In October, 1769, the Regulators memorialize the House of Burgesses, alleging :

- 1st. Disproportionate taxation ;
- 2nd. The lack of a law providing for payment of taxes in produce ;
- 3d. That the lawyers, clerks &c., extort exorbitant fees ;
- 4th. That a man can be sued out of his district ;
- 5th. That all unlawful fees taken from a defendant acquitted (however customary) is an oppression ;
- 6th. That the Extortion of Lawyers, clerks and others is an oppression ;
- 7th. That the violation of the King's instructions to his delegates, &c., is an oppression ;

Therefore, they pray relief, as follows :

1. That all elections be by ballot ;
2. *Ad valorem* taxation ;
3. No tax to be laid in money ;
4. The establishment of a Western District and a Treasurer for the same ;
5. That the currency be let out by a loan office (on land security) and not be called in by a tax ;
6. That all debts above 40s. and under £10 be tried without lawyers, &c. ;
7. That the Chief-Justice have no *perquisites* but a salary ;
8. That the clerks be restricted in respect to fees, costs, &c. ;
9. That the lawyers be effectually barred from exacting and extorting fees ;
10. That a defendant, on acquittal, be relieved from payment of any costs ;
11. That the Assembly memorialize the Crown to cause collectors of *quit-rents* to collect by distraint and refrain from suing in district courts ;
- 12, 13 and 14. That the Assembly will also make known certain abuses of the Governor and Council in granting land ;
15. That all taxes in the counties of Anson, Rowan, Orange, Mecklenburg and Tryon be paid in the produce of the country ;
16. That every denomination of people may marry according to their respective mode, ceremony and custom ;*

¹ 8. Col. Rec. 26, 27. ² *Ib.* 32. ³ *Ib.* 64. ⁴ *Ib.* 68.

* This would seem to exclude Church of England men from the organization.

17. That Doct. Benjamin Franklin, or some other known patriot, be appointed agent to solicit the affairs of the Province in England.¹

Of the 260 signers, it is noticeable that not one of the "original panel" of Regulators' names appear thereto. All are from Anson county. A petition to the Governor and General Assembly also appears complaining that certain dissenting clergymen are not allowed to marry by publication of banns.² Another petition, without date, appears from the inhabitants of the counties of Orange and Rowan in which they set forth that they have suffered under many oppressions committed by court officers; they complain of "the summons and petition act;" they complain that lawyers and clerks are elected burgesses; they complain of people voting for them being induced thereto "by treats." This is evidently aimed at Fanning and Frohock. As a remedy they propose that lawyers and clerks be prohibited, by law, from offering themselves as candidates.* "And, in case any should be chose, that choice shall be utterly void!" They pray that the clerks etc., may be salaried; that lawyers may be effectually restrained from taking excessive fees under heavy pains and penalties; that an act may be passed to remove the then clerks and to fill their places with gentlemen of probity and that judges, lawyers and sheriffs may be prohibited from "fingering" any of their fees until a final determination of each suit. They pray that dissenting ministers may be allowed to marry persons according to their own rituals.† They pray for the erection of tax districts; also pray for an *ad valorem* system of taxation; to extend the civil jurisdiction of justices, but to allow no appeal; to make inspection notes lawful tender; they pray for a division of the county, presumably, Orange; they pray that certain staples be established to meet foreign demands; they also pray that inquiry may be made into the status of the sinking fund and lastly that the yeas and nays may be inserted in the journals.³

In 1770, probably in the early fall, one hundred and seventy-four inhabitants of Orange county, address a memorial to the

¹ *Ib.* 76 et. seq. ² *Ib.* 806.

* This looks like "the Alliance" was in full blast even at that remote period.

† Here we have a provision which would seem to exclude Church of England men.

³ *Ib.* 81-85.

judges of the General Court in which they complain of "extortions and improper selection of jurors and pray that extortionate officers, lawyers and clerks may be brought to fair trials and that the collectors of the public money may be brought to a proper settlement."¹

We find an address to His Excellency, headed as from "the inhabitants of the north side of Orange county," not dated nor signed except in this way "True Friends to the Government." It was, probably, issued in the spring of 1771 as it alludes to the "busy time of the year." This anonymous address asserts a bold defiance to His Excellency; states that if his purpose in going to the up-country be to suppress the Regulators he will be met with resistance.² His Excellency does not seem to have noticed it, doubtless, because it was anonymous.* So much, it was deemed necessary to premise, in condensed form, in order that the causes assigned for the Regulation might be received from the Regulators themselves.

It is meet, now, that we should recur to the action of the authorities down to the year 1770, taken with regard to the insurgents, that year being the culminating period of the revolt. On June 25, 1766, Governor Tryon issued a proclamation reciting that complaint had been made that exorbitant fees had been demanded and taken by the several public officers and enjoining such officers from thereafter taking the same under pain of being removed from office and being prosecuted therefor.³

Colonel Fanning writes, April 23, 1768, to the Governor representing that he had expostulated with four of the leading Regulators and that three of them acknowledged the impropriety of their conduct and promised to put an end to it so far as they were able; that they threaten to environ Hillsborough with 1500 men, to execute their vengeance on him and to lay the town in ashes but he doubts whether matters will be carried to such extremity; he doubts his ability to raise a sufficient force to counteract their designs; but states that he will repulse them or

¹ *Jb.* 231-235. ² *Jb.* 543.

* The inquiring reader is referred to 2. Wheel. Hist. 301, for Husbands' account. The "up-country" doubtless referred to Orange and other inland counties, the Governor's residence being at New Bern near the sea-coast.

³ 7. Col. Rec. 230, 231.

"nobly die;" he concludes by referring the matter to His Excellency.¹

In reply, April 27, 1768, His Excellency states that this information afforded him "no less surprise than hearty and real concern" and then proposes to go to the scene so soon as he shall be advised that his presence shall become necessary; he expresses the hope that matters may not come to extremities before the effect of his proclamation may be tested. He incloses a circular warrant in which, after reciting the riotous conduct of the insurgents, he commands the Colonels in the insurrectionary district to hold their regiments in readiness to march to suppress the threatened insurrection.²

In another letter, of the same date, His Excellency reiterates his "truly sensible concern" at the contents of Fanning's letter. He says few events of his life have given him "more real concern" and exclaims:

Is it possible that the same men, whom I received with so much pride and happiness last year and whose good behavior &c., has been the frequent subject of my reflection and conversation since should now be loaded with the opprobrious titles of insurgents and violators of the public peace. . . this surely can only be an infatuation, instigated by a few persons whose characters are as desperate as their fortunes and, who, having nothing themselves to lose, scruple not to involve men of far different character and stamp into all the calamities and miseries of civil discord.³

On the same day, the Council declare themselves of opinion that an absolute insurrection of a dangerous tendency has broken out in Orange county and resolve that a proclamation be issued for suppressing the same. Thereupon it is issued and, reciting that information has been made that riotous persons in that county have confederated to oppose the just measures of Government and had committed outrages, etc., it is ordered that all such persons do disperse and submit themselves to the law and the civil and military officers are commanded to take all proper means to suppress the tumult.⁴ As to the various outrages committed they are detailed throughout the seventh and eighth volumes of the Colonial Records. It would prove tedious to even notice all, so we shall only give condensed statements taken from reliable sources as we proceed.

¹ *Id.* 713.

² *Id.* 717-719.

³ *Id.* 719.

⁴ *Id.* 721.

Colonel (afterwards) Judge Spencer, in a letter to the Governor, dated April 28, 1768, states that the Regulators of Anson county, stirred up by

transient persons, new-comers, desperadoes and those who have not paid a tax for several years past were prevailed upon to resist the Sheriff in collecting the taxes . . . that they came into the court-house to the number of about forty, armed with clubs and some fire-arms, and, before the opening of the Court, took possession of the court-house and proclaimed that there should be no court held there; ~~that~~ by the intervention of certain persons court was allowed to be opened; that on the next morning the mob appeared in larger numbers in the court-room armed, made great noise and uproar and threatened to take the magistrates off of the bench; that, thereupon, he asked them what they would have? To which they replied that they came to settle some matters in the county for which they wanted the use of the court-house; that he then read to them the Riot Act (1. Geo. I.) and procured Proclamation to disperse to be made; they lifted their clubs and threatened and proposed that some of their body should come into the court-house and set forth their grievances; they asked what were they taxed for; I explained going into particulars; they induced Mr. Medlock to come off of the bench; whereupon they took the other justices off of the bench and entirely obstructed the proceedings of the Court; they then proceeded to appoint some officers among themselves and held several debates and consultations and among the rest whether they should tear down the court-house and gaol; after much debate they agreed to let the court-house stand and after declaring their resolution to resist the Sheriff in serving any process or collecting of taxes, their right to know what bills were sent to the grand jury and their intention to meet again at the next Court, they dispersed but not before (as I am told) they had unanimously chosen Mr. Charles Robinson their representative to the General Assembly . . . without any writ of election.

Colonel Spencer then discusses the situation and makes suggestions and inclosed the oath of the Regulators; the two salient points whereof were first to rescue a distress and second to release any of their party from imprisonment, by force of arms.¹

On receipt of this letter, His Excellency replied by inclosing another proclamation to the insurgents to disperse; and he confers authority upon Colonel Spencer, as Colonel of the county, to summon his regiment as occasion might require to apprehend the ringleaders in order to bring them to trial and to repel any future attempts to disturb the order of government; he treats the oath as without validity; he suggests that if the Anson people labor under any real grievances

let them present them in a petition to the General Assembly or to me singly, if within my power of relief in either case I am persuaded they will experience a proportionable redress to every grievance that is founded in equity and reason.

¹ *Id.* 722.

He then states that he believed the great majority have been deluded but intimates that patience may cease to be a virtue and that he cannot much longer remain "a calm spectator and suffer the most dissolute part of the inhabitants of this Province to pay off their public taxes by insurrections."¹ The letter is replete with eloquent passages and breathes a spirit of moderation throughout.

Colonel Fanning writes, May 1, 1768, a conciliatory letter to some of the chiefs.² His Excellency writes, June 16, 1768, to the home authorities, that the "disturbances" have, for the present, subsided; that the Regulators propose laying their grievances before him, the nature of which he will, thereupon, communicate and, in the meantime, that he will take proper measures to bring the ringleaders to justice. He states that in Anson county the mob turned the justices off of the bench and that, in Orange county, they to the number of five hundred, came near Hillsborough with the purpose of releasing two of their party who were concerned in insulting a sheriff in the execution of his office; that they were frustrated in their design and resolved to petition His Excellency. He further states, amongst other matters, that the Regulators are dissatisfied with the public and county taxes, declaring that it is not within their power to procure specie or currency, from its scarcity, to discharge them and have, in consequence thereof, associated themselves together by solemn oath, to prevent the Sheriff from distraining. He states that he proposes to visit the disaffected section to investigate the matter and concludes by suggesting that if the address of the colony for a currency be granted, the public taxes would be collected without any obstruction.³

On June 20, 1768, His Excellency notifies the Council that he has received from Hunter and Howell a petition, etc.,

calling publick officers to a settlement together with a narrative of their conduct and detail of the grievances and complaints against the Clerk of the Court, Register and other public officers, whose exactions and oppressions *it's pretended* has been the cause of the late insurrections.

He states that the home authorities concur with him that the grievances complained of by no means justify the steps taken to redress them; "measures which would, inevitably, if carried a

¹ *Ib.* 727. ² *Ib.* 741. ³ *Ib.* 791, 792.

little further, have been denominated high treason and have involved the abettors most of whom I am satisfied were actuated by honest motives," etc. He states also that he trusts that the calamities threatened would be averted by his "timely" proclamation. All this is evidently an address, in duplicate, to the Regulators and he again warns them to, henceforward, desist from further meetings; that the title of Regulators should cease and that the sheriffs, etc., be permitted to exercise their offices without hindrance, and, he then warns them that "it is by your strict and punctual adherence to these directions that any further clemency on my part may be looked for." This message was sent by his secretary, Mr. Edwards. He concludes by assuring the malcontents that he will give instructions to the Attorney-General to prosecute every officer, who has been guilty of extortion, etc., and, by expressing the hope that, upon his contemplated arrival at Hillsborough early in the next month, perfect peace shall prevail.¹

On August 3, 1768, the Regulators resolved to pay no taxes and several declared that they would kill anyone distraining.² The Governor and Council met at Hillsborough, August 13, 1768. His Excellency having learned that the insurgents, to the number of over one thousand, had assembled in arms within twenty miles, ordered out the militia but, upon further information that they had dispersed, he dismissed the troops. His Excellency then took the advice of his Council as to what measures to pursue; whereupon they recommended that he should write the Regulators a letter.³ He did so; stating, at the outset, that he had hoped that his letter of June 20 "would have given you not only the most cordial satisfaction, but have prompted you with the most ardent zeal to have immediately subscribed to every direction therein contained." He expresses his regret that they have not done so; he reminds them that he had pointed out a means of redress; he expresses his mortification "to find every lenient measure of mine has been prevented and the friendly aid I offered to correct abuses in public offices considered by you as insufficient, . . . it is the province of the Courts of law to judge and punish the extortioner." He also

¹ *Id.* 792-795.² *Id.* 798, 799, 801.³ *Id.* 804.

expresses his satisfaction with their purpose to petition the General Assembly. He warns them that—

I should now inform you in humanity to your misguided passions and in justice to the integrity of my intentions that you are pursuing measures highly criminal and illegal; and it is a circumstance of real affliction to me when I consider you as acting upon principles no less void of faith and honour than inconsistent with every moral and religious duty. You have given occasion to every man of property and probity, by the open and unreserved menaces you have thrown out against the lives and properties of many, to look upon your designs as bent rather upon destroying the peace of the Government and the security of the inhabitants than a wish to wait for any legal process against those you have imagined abused their public trust—Upon these alarming prospects I esteem it my duty to provide for the safety of Government.

He concludes that, in order to prevent the "heavy expenses" that may accrue from arraying the strong arm of the Government, he requires twelve of their body to give a bond as security against the rescue of William Butler and Harmond Husbands.¹ In reply to the Anson petition, His Excellency says that the matters are of so extraordinary and unusual a nature as to demand a consultation with his Council; that such part as relates to extortion will be remedied by application to the Attorney-General, "who shall receive directions from me to prosecute;" that as to the insults offered to the County Court they will be a subject of inquiry at court. He adds:

the acknowledgment however you make of the guilt of so rash and illegal a proceeding will if accompanied with a future good behaviour and a dutiful submission to the laws of your country, entitle you to some lenity from the Court as well as from me.²

He encloses the proclamation noted *ante*.

On August 23, 1768, the four Presbyterian ministers, namely, Hugh McCaddon, James Creswell, Henry Patillo and David Caldwell (whose life is written by Dr. Caruthers), write a letter to His Excellency, in which they express their loyalty to His Excellency's administration; their "abhorrence" of the disorders going on and assure the Governor that they will use their "utmost abilities to prevent the infection spreading among the people of our charge and among the whole Presbyterian body in this Province as far as our influence will extend." They express the hope that His Excellency "has found but a very small proportion of the people of our denomination among the present insurgents and we assure you, sir, *if any such there are*, they have departed from the invariable principles of their pro-

¹ *ib.* 805, 806.

² *ib.* 809, 810.

fession;" they speak of: "the ease and comfort" of Tryon's administration; they style the Regulators "unreasonable men;" congratulate the country that, "while your Excellency steadily refuses to grant anything on compulsion," . . . you have "made the cause of the poor so much your own as to ensure them the redress of any grievances they may labour under, in the way prescribed by the laws of their country," *¹ Next comes the address of these same eminent, godly divines "to the Presbyterian Inhabitants of North Carolina."

It may be analyzed thus:

1. They express great regret at "the present opposition to order, law and government ;
2. They likewise regret that they cannot, truthfully, assert that not "*one* of our profession is engaged in it," but express the hope and wish that "the number of regular Presbyterians among the present insurgents is *very* small ;"
3. They express their belief that the leaders "have put the cry of King, Loyalty, Allegiance into the mouths of their unwary adherents" which was the "snare that caught you ;"
4. They denounce the Regulators' oath and advise those who took it to abandon it ;
5. They state that the remedy for grievances "is within the compass of the laws ;"
6. Conjure those addressed to come out of the organization ;
7. And recommend a spirit of loyalty and obedience to the laws.²

These matters occurred in the summer of 1768.

On August 18, 1768, the Governor went to Salisbury where he was met on the outskirts "by a great many gentlemen who welcomed his arrival with great expressions of satisfaction." On Sunday, the 21st, a Lutheran minister (in what is now Cabarrus county) "recommended, with warmth, due obedience to the laws of the country." This near Major Phifer's. The Governor

* It is a source of congratulation that these letters were unknown to the Rev. Dr. Caruthers, as, otherwise, we would have, probably, been deprived of that portion of his life of Dr. Caldwell relating to the Regulators as romantic as the adventures of Baron Munchausen or Robinson Crusoe. Reading through the lines it looks as if the writing of the life of Dr. Caldwell was undertaken partly, if not mainly, as furnishing a means whereby to defend the Regulation and the Regulators.

¹ *Ib.* 813, 814.

² *Ib.* 815, 816.

proceeded next to Colonel Polk's.¹ The Governor's object was, in view of the warlike demonstrations of the Regulators,² to organize a force of volunteers.³ On the 25th, to this end, His Excellency ordered a review which was accomplished under the direction of Colonel Alexander Osborn.⁴ The Governor was entertained by Captain Barringer,⁵ Colonel Harris⁶ and Colonel Moses Alexander.⁷ Volunteers in this section responded well. Judge Henderson informed the Governor that the whole body of the militia of Granville were ready to march to his assistance.⁸ On September 18 the Governor was the guest of Captain Holt.⁹

September 19, the Governor marched through the heart of the settlement of the insurgents, "without the least interruption."¹⁰ On the 22d, "a body of upwards of eight hundred insurgents formed from the counties of Anson, Rowan and Orange came within less than a mile of the town [Hillsborough] and sent a letter to the Governor." The contents of this letter and his reply do not appear; but it is inferable that the former was an offer of submission and asking on what terms a pardon would be granted to which, on the advice of a council of war,¹¹ His Excellency responded that, upon their surrendering five of their chiefs for trial by law and the whole body of insurgents laying down their arms at the head of the army and agreeing to pay their taxes, a pardon would be granted to all, excepting nine named persons. These proposals were made in person by General John Ashe, Colonel (afterwards General) James Moore, Colonel Alexander Osborne, Colonel Harris of Granville and Colonel Harris of Mecklenburg.¹² These gentlemen reported (September 23) that the insurgents craved time until six o'clock the next morning to consider the proposals, which was granted; but, later in the day, the Regulators dispersed without vouch-

¹ *Jb.* 821.

² *Jb.* 819, 820.

³ *Jb.* 821, 822.

⁴ The ancestor of the late Judge Osborne and Rev. E. A. Osborne.

⁵ Ancestor of the late D. M. Barringer, Judge V. C. Barringer and the late Gen. R. Barringer.

⁶ Ancestor of the highly respectable, large family of that name in Cabarrus.

⁷ *Jb.* 825. ⁸ *Jb.* 826. ⁹ *Jb.* 827.

¹⁰ As he "crossed Haw river and marched twenty-two miles into Hillsborough," this "heart" is pretty well located between what is now Graham and Hillsborough.

¹¹ Unfortunately for Dr. Caruthers, Maurice Moore, whom he classes as a sympathizer with the Regulators, was one of this council of war. ¹² *Jb.* 841.

safing any reply.¹ The General Court was also in session and Hermon Husbands (who is apologized for, if not be-praised, by Dr. Caruthers) surrenders into custody one of his fellow-chiefs, viz., William Butler.²

On October 1, 1768, His Excellency issued a Proclamation of pardon to the insurgents, stating that he was "much more inclined to *prevent* than *punish* their crimes," excepting therefrom thirteen of the leaders.³ At October term, 1768, of Rowan County Court, Francis Locke (father of Judge Locke), sheriff, made oath that he had been prevented from collecting over two thousand tithable taxes by force.⁴

On October 25, 1768, His Excellency reports to the home authorities that he had, by raising a force of one thousand militia, stopped the violence that the Regulators had threatened against the Superior Court and the town of Hillsborough.⁵ On October 29 Tyree Harris, sheriff of Orange county, reports to His Excellency that, pursuant to his orders, he had taken a tour among the Regulators and that Ninian Hamilton, Sr., William Butler, John Low and about twenty others all declared that they were ready to comply with, and be obedient to the laws of the government and that they believed the others were and that all paid their taxes, etc.⁶ His Excellency writes (December 24, 1768) to the home authorities to say that—

these insurgents had not a *colour* for their showing a dissatisfaction at the conduct of their public officers would be doing them an injustice, for, on a prosecution at the Superior Court carried on by the Attorney-General in virtue of my directions both the Register and Clerk of the County [Orange] were found guilty of taking too high fees—It manifestly appearing that Colonel Fanning, the register, had acted with the utmost candor to the people and that his conduct proceeded from a misconstruction of the fee bills, he was in court honorably acquitted of the least intentional abuse in office—Colonel Fanning, however, immediately resigned up to me his commission of register.

At the same court three of the insurgents were convicted and sentenced to a fine and imprisonment. His Excellency released these convicts. He says "this lenity had a good tendency." He also states that some rioting had occurred in Halifax and Johnston, but, in each instance, was successfully subdued. He then makes this pregnant statement:

¹ *Id.* 841, 842. ² *Id.* 843. ³ *Id.* 850, 851. ⁴ *Id.* 856. ⁵ *Id.* 859.
⁶ *Id.* 863, 864.

I am persuaded if I had not had the fortune to stop the mischief that was intended against the town of Hillsborough and insult to the Superior Court, the civil government of most of the counties in the Province would have been overruled; if not overturned and the door opened for the completion of their intentions, an abolition of taxes and debts, for the insurgents throughout the country only waited to see the event at Hillsborough, Orange county being considered by them as the heart of the strength of their friends, and if they had then triumphed, thousands would have declared for them and stood up in defiance of the laws of this country. . . . Not a person of the character of a gentleman appeared among these insurgents; His Majesty's Presbyterian subjects showed themselves very loyal on this service and I have a pleasure in acknowledging the utility that the Presbyterian ministers' letters to their brethren had upon the then face of public affairs.

His Excellency concludes by suggesting that he be authorized to grant a pardon to all the insurgents save only Husbands.¹

In his address to the General Assembly (November, 1768) His Excellency says that should it appear, on inquiry, that the Regulators labor under grievances not remediable under existing laws, he will heartily co-operate with them in framing laws for their relief; and, if not remediable under his instructions, that he will most cheerfully represent them for redress to the home authorities.² During the session, the Council passed a bill providing that riots might be prosecuted by the Attorney-General, with the consent of one of the judges, in any other district than that in which the crime was committed,³ which was rejected by the Assembly.⁴

To His Excellency's address a response was made by the Assembly through its committee, Howe, Maurice Moore and Samuel Johnston which was unanimously adopted, and, in which the Assembly state that they

have the fullest conviction of the necessity there was for marching a body of militia into Hillsborough to oppose the intentional outrages of a set of men who, forgetful of the duty they owed their sovereign, insensible of the happiness of your Excellency's administration and in defiance of the laws under which they lived, were pursuing measures destructive to the felicity and dangerous to the constitution of their country.⁵

November, 1769, the Assembly resolved that if any public officer shall be guilty of extortion or oppression, such officer, on conviction, shall receive the highest censure and punishment that the House could inflict on him.⁶

¹ *ib.* 884-887. ² *ib.* 891. ³ *ib.* 912. ⁴ *ib.* 966.

⁵ This is stiltly enough to have been the composition of Maurice Moore, Dr. Caruthers' Regulator.

⁶ 8 Col. Rec. 139.

TRIAL CAUSES TO HILLSBOROUGH SUPERIOR COURT,
SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1770.*

1	John McMund <i>vs.</i> William Courtney	Q C F 4	General issue	<i>Damn'd rogues</i>
2	John Childs <i>vs.</i> Richard Thompson	Case 5	Ref ^d &c <i>vide</i> Mem. Book	<i>You keep that to your- selves to rogue every- body</i>
3	John Williams Esq <i>vs.</i> Robert Mitchel	Case 6	General issue	<i>Pays costs and be put in the stocks plaintiffs</i>
4	William Brown <i>vs.</i> John Brown	Detinue 7	General issue	<i>A shame for name's sake</i>
5	Edmund Fanning <i>vs.</i> James Bynum	Slander 8	Jury find the defendant guilty Assessed £5 damages and 6s cost motion and arrest	<i>We were certain of that but no [rest torn]</i>
6	— <i>vs.</i> George McGoon	Case 12	Plea to be entered. Narrative [narratio- declaration] to be filed conditions per- formed and issue	<i>Another plea—entered</i>
7	Benjamin Drummond <i>vs.</i> John Lambert	Slander 13	Justification—error	<i>Plaintiff pays cost</i>
W 8 P. G.	Daniel Williams <i>vs.</i> John Williams	Case 15	General issue	<i>The elect pays cost</i>
9	Peter Noag <i>vs.</i> Edmund Fanning	Appeal 16	App. by consent	<i>Fanning must pay</i>
10	Edmund Fanning <i>vs.</i> Abraham Smith	Trover A B.	Judgment by default	<i>Fanning must pay costs but loses nothing</i>
11 W	Ezekial Brasfield <i>vs.</i> Philip —	Case 19	General issue	<i>Death by the law for</i>
12	Isaiah Hogan <i>vs.</i>	Case 21	General issue	<i>Hogan pays and be damned</i>
Hoo	Hermon Husbands			
F 13	Ezekial Brumfield <i>vs.</i> James Ferrel	Slander 22	Not guilty and justifi- cation	<i>Nonsense let them agree for Ferrel has gone Hell- ward</i>

* From Vol. VIII, Colonial Records.

Note by Editor—With entries made by the Regulators, in italics.

TRIAL CAUSES TO HILLSBOROUGH SUPERIOR COURT,
SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1770.*

W 14 N	Michael Wilson <i>vs.</i> David Harris	T. A. B. 23	Plea in abatement filed General demd join- der Plea over. Not guilty with leave	<i>All Harris's are Rogues.</i>
15	John Edwards <i>vs.</i> Phillip Edwards	Case 24	<i>Non assumpsit</i>	<i>Damned shame</i>
McG. 16	Thomas Trammel <i>vs.</i> William Dunnigan	Case 29	Ref ^d Rule set aside for trial next Court	<i>Dunnigan pays</i>
McG. 17	Same <i>vs.</i> _____	T. A. B.	Same rule	<i>Do</i>
W 36 F	Thomas Jones <i>vs.</i> Dennis McCaron	T. V. A. R 22	Not guilty with leave	<i>Agreed for £2 7 stay ex- ecution to Inf Court anything for money Fees paid by Johnston & Shackston to Jno. Cook</i>
F 55 Mo.	Thomas Cain <i>vs.</i> John Pearson	T. V. A. 44	Not guilty with leave <i>Damned roguery †</i>	
Mo. 56 F	Thomas Richardson <i>vs.</i> Robinson York	Case, &c., 46	General issue by mis- take. General issue not but Plea of abatement	<i>Plaintiff pays all costs and gets his body scourged for Blasphemy</i>
F 57 M	Mary Humphries <i>vs.</i> Phillip Jackson Jr	T. A. B. 47	Not guilty with leave	<i>Judgment by default</i>
F 59 M	Mary Humphries <i>vs.</i> Phillip Jackson Jr	T. A. B. 52	Not guilty with leave	<i>Judgment by default The money must come to officers</i>
W 60 Ho.	Hermon Husbands <i>vs.</i> Joseph Matlocks	63	Ex in the hands of Francis Nash and he served as a garnishee Garnishees sworn saith he has in his hands £54 4s. 9d. Judg- ment by default	<i>Right enough</i>
F 61 Mc.	Nathaniel Walton <i>vs.</i> Jeremiah Horton	Ejectment 64	The defendants com- mon rule &c Not guilty	<i>Discontinued</i>
F 62 M	Charles Rust Eaton <i>vs.</i> Fernand Laws	Case 65	General issue with leave	<i>Plaintiff pays cost</i>

* From Vol. VIII. Colonial Records.

† This is an entry made by the Regulators.

Note by Editor—With entries made by the Regulators, in italics.

TRIAL CAUSES TO HILLSBOROUGH SUPERIOR COURT,
SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1770.*

F 63 Hoo.	Robert Reid & Co <i>vs.</i> Nancy Husbands	Debt 71	<i>Non est factum</i>	<i>Plaintiff pays cost</i>
W 64	Abner Nash <i>vs.</i> John Rooker	Case 74	Judgment by default	<i>Nash gets nothing</i>
M 65 N	Abraham Moore <i>vs.</i> Richard Benjamin Bell	Debt 80	Payn.ent—Replication &c issue	<i>Plaintiff pays cost</i>
M 66 J. L.	Young Miller & Company <i>vs.</i> Armistides Administrators	Case 81	<i>Non assumpsit</i> and <i>plene administravit</i> Replication and issue	<i>Plaintiff pays cost</i>
F 67 H	Valentine Braswell <i>vs.</i> Duncan McNeal, Adm ^r of Hector McNeal	Case 86	Declaration Plea to be filed	<i>File it and be darned</i>
F 68 H	Sales Brown <i>vs.</i> William Lewis	Case 91	Judgment by default	<i>The man was sick. It is damned roguery</i>
W 69 N	John Kimbrough <i>vs.</i> William Alston	Case 97	Ent ^d Joseph Briant bail	<i>Executed by a damned Rogue & bill not suffi- cient</i>
F 70	Solomon Turvil <i>vs.</i> James Turvil		Ec ^d on 2 negroes.	<i>Negroes not worth a damn cost exceeds the whole</i>
W 71	William Roberts <i>vs.</i> John Howard	App ^l		<i>Plaintiff pays cost</i>
P 72 W	Thomas Person <i>vs.</i> William Todd	App ^l		<i>Persons dead</i>

* From Vol. VIII. Colonial Records.

Note by Editor—With entries made by the Regulators, in italics.

(To be continued.)

RURAL MILITIA OF THE NEW NETHERLAND.

BY L. D. SCISCO.

The militia organization of the Dutch New Netherland was by no means limited to the Burgher Guard of the provincial capital. (See page 737, April 1895). During the latter part of Stuyvesant's administration the rural villages had also their local militia available for active service and officered by local appointment. Many references to this rural militia appear in the colonial records, but hardly enough to make any connected history. Doubtless, local records might, to some extent, fill the gaps.

The beginnings of the rural militia seem to date from 1654, when, the recent war scare over, British hostility had hardly died away in the Dutch province. English pirates yet hovered around the Dutch coasts, and Stuyvesant conceived the plan in February, 1654, of making a levy of citizens to serve as an auxiliary in the public defense. Letters to this effect were sent out to the villages. The Director-General wanted a force of forty men, whose numbers he had proportioned as follows: Eight men from the Manhattens; eight men from the Dutch Long Island towns; thirteen men from the English Long Island towns; eight men from the upper Hudson, and three men from the Staten Island region. When his letters reached the Long Island towns the citizens of the villages called a general muster, and organized a militia. Possibly this prompt action so convinced the Executive of his defensive resources that he abandoned the proposed levy. At any rate, no further reference to the levy appears, while the rural militia remained a permanent feature of the province. Among the officers who had been appointed at the organization of 1654, by the District Court of Breucklyn, were Elbert Elbertson, sergeant at Amersfoort and Jan Strycker, sergeant at Midwout. Beverwyck village, now Albany, also had a local militia organization about this time.

In 1655, when the Indians attacked New Amsterdam and the capital was in a fever of fear and excitement, it cannot be doubted that the new militia of Long Island was under arms. In

the fall of that year, when a temporary garrison was placed in the Long Island towns, the records show, in fact, that the villagers were doing regular guard duty. Some of them came to the capital to complain to the Executive of the shirking of duty on the part of others, and the Director-General thereupon issued an order to right the trouble. A year later the Long Island militia again came up for the consideration of the Provincial Council when the public safety was threatened, and Stuyvesant looked to it for assistance. Well aware that the Indians had been buying guns from the settlers, he advised monthly musters to put a check to the practice. The Council advised instead that the matter should be quietly looked into by the village magistrates.

The next reference to the militia of the Manhattan region comes in 1659, when vague alarms spread through the settlements again. The villagers were quick to feel the anxiety of the time, and sent their representatives to the capital with petitions for arms and supplies. All that could be spared them was given under an agreement that they should be returned in grain. The rumors received some slight confirmation later in the year by the breaking out of Indian troubles at the Esopus.

Stuyvesant's life-long training had made him an earnest and enthusiastic soldier, and he seems to have fostered his militia after having come to recognize its possible value in a contingency. To the regular local train-bands he planned to add, in 1659, a Cavalry auxiliary, to act as patrol through the country districts about New Amsterdam. He first brought his scheme before the Council in September, 1659, in the shape of a plan to furnish the regular garrison with a Cavalry addition; but his idea was finally altered, so that, as carried out, it made a militia body. It was planned to organize a detail of forty men who, in ordinary times, should act as militia without pay, but, if asked to serve in aggressive warfare, should be given the regular pay of the company's Cavalrymen. The force was to be commanded by a corporal, and was to be under the orders of the provincial Executive and Council. Stuyvesant's plan included also a central stable for the use of this body. After the approval of the Council had been obtained, the Director-General sent to Curacao for the necessary horses to organize the squad.

The Esopus war caused an increase in the regular military

garrison at New Amsterdam, and the militia of that section, now of less importance, receives scant mention afterward in the provincial records. The villages of Boswyck and New Harlem were created in 1660, and those of Bergen and New Utrecht in 1661. It is probable that all these villages had organized militia. New Harlem certainly had such, commanded by Sergeant Jan Pietersen Slot. When a call was sent out to the villages in 1663 for volunteers to serve at the Esopus, one of the inducements offered to recruits was release from militia duty for one year. Bergen organized at this time a special squad for guard duty, but offered its services with the condition that it might be ordered on duty anywhere in the province except at the seat of war, a reservation which rather limited its value. Bergen, Gomoenepa and New Harlem all had their militia guards at this time. At Bergen, Ensign Adriaen Post and Sergeant Jan Swaen were in command; at Gomoenepa were Sergeants Harmen Smeeman and Gerrit Gerritsen, while at New Harlem was another sergeant. The militia of these villages is not again mentioned in the records under Dutch rule, even when the English appeared in 1664, and all reserves were called in.

In the upper Hudson valley the village of Beverwyck had its militia also, which, however, was never called into service. In the summer of 1663, under the stimulus of the Esopus war, the villagers repaired their old fort, and refused the request of the Director-General for volunteers on the plea that they preferred to stand guard over their own homes, which might be threatened. The patroon also organized at this time a small guard under Cornelis Van Nes, and built a little fort at Greenbush. The organization at Beverwyck was kept until the English conquest.

At the South (Delaware) river, also, there was a militia organization, but as in the cases of the other outlying sections the provincial records give only scattered references here and there. In 1654, when Fort Casimir was captured by the Swedes, Pieter Ebel is mentioned as burgher sergeant but it is not certain that the title here indicates a local militia. Later, however, when a vice-director was sent to the South river, he went instructed among other things to "keep in good order and discipline the servants of the Company, superintend their trainings and guard-duty and maintain Fort Casimir in a becoming state of defence."

In 1657 Fort Casimir was ceded to the city of Amsterdam and the local militia was reorganized. Under date of May 25, 1657, the Director writes that there are about sixty men capable of bearing arms and that "they shall and will be placed under burgher officers to keep watch and ward agreeably to the conditions which are thereunto enacted." Again in 1658 the militia is mentioned when the Director reports that a case of thirty-five smuggled guns had been confiscated and turned over to Anthony Rademan, ensign of the burghers' corps. In 1659 a watch-house was built for the burghers.

The Swedes of the South river were favored by Stuyvesant with a militia of their own. They organized in May, 1658, and the executive selected as officers Captain Swens Schoete, Lieutenant Andries d'Albo and Ensign Jacob Swenske. The following February the officers asked that their corps be excused from service in case of trouble with their native country. Their attitude was duly reported to the Company and the Amsterdam directors wrote back their disapproval of the corps' existence. It was probably disbanded.

The latest of the rural militia bodies to be organized was apparently that at Wyltwyck. It was created in 1661, and its officers were appointed by the president of the village court in May of that year. Captain Thomas Chambers, Lieutenant Hendrick Jochemsen and Sergeant Peter Jacobsen Molenaer were the staff, and together they formed a governing board or military council for the village. Friction between these officers and the civil magistrates enlivened the hamlet and finally, after the latter had torn down the regulations posted by the former the matter came before the Director-General for settlement. In 1663 the second Esopus war broke out and the local guard went on duty. Chambers and Jochemsen were still its leaders. About sixty men were under their orders including eleven horsemen commanded by their cornet, Jan Hendrickson. It is unnecessary to speak of the details of the second war. The citizens took part and when the trouble ended at the beginning of winter the local militia were given charge of the town again. In August, 1664, when the Wyltwyck garrison was ordered to the provincial capital the militia was again put in charge of the place and only dispersed when the English troops entered their town.

It should be added that after the English conquest, oppression on the part of the British soldiery roused the villagers to revolt, and it was in their old guard formation under arms that they assembled on two different occasions to mutinously fume and threaten their new masters, a proceeding which made no little excitement at the time.

TRADITIONS OF FORT JENKINS.

BY MARY B. JENKINS RICHART.

(Continued from page 220.)

Although Quakers, the Jenkins family did some good service in the Revolution. Zachariah Jenkins was a soldier from Sussex county, N. J. Stephen Jenkins was killed in the siege of Savannah, Ga. Ephraim Jenkins was a captain in Colonel Holmes' battalion in Monmouth county, N. J.

John Jenkins, the first of the family in this country, was fined in Sandwich, Mass., nineteen pounds and ten shillings for attending Quaker meetings. He and his wife Susanna were also sorely distressed by their Puritan neighbors, who took away their household goods because they were Quakers. Their son Zachariah (not the soldier) was fined eight pounds for being a delinquent soldier.

John, son of Zachariah, was a justice of the peace in Kingstons, R. I.; was a member of Assembly and many times deputy to the General Court. He was the father of Judge John Jenkins, of Wyoming, and like his son and his grandson, Colonel John Jenkins, was occupied always in business for the public. He was a useful member of society from 1722 to 1742. His great grandson, Benjamin F. Angell, was United States Minister to Sweden in 1857.

A niece of Judge John Jenkins, of Rhode Island, Hannah Jenkins Barnard, was a noted Quaker preacher and carried her ministerial labors to England and Ireland. Miss Alment, a highly cultured Irish Quaker lady, who lived in West Pittston, heard Hannah preach in Ireland, and she said she was a very eloquent speaker. When mention of Hannah Barnard was made to Mrs. Mary Dickinson, the venerable mother of her celebrated daughters, Anna and Susan, she said, "Yes, I know about thy cousin Hannah. They silenced her in England for the doctrine she preached." Hannah was a Unitarian and promulgated her doctrines contemporaneously with Elias Hicks. Her work is mentioned in the life of Stephen Grellette, a French nobleman, who fled from France at the time of the Revolution and became a Quaker of great spiritual power.

Bethia Harris, a patriot woman, was the wife of Colonel John Jenkins, the patriot, and was born in Colchester (now Salem), Conn., September 14, 1752. She was the eighth of thirteen children of her parents Jonathan and Rachel (Otis) Harris. The homestead of her father remains in the family. The mother of Rachel was Dorothy, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Thomas,* a brave officer in King Phillip's War.

Dorothy married Joseph Otis, a distinguished New England judge of court. James Otis, the orator, patriot and scholar, who has been called the corner-stone of American independence, was of this family. Mercy Otis, sister of James, married General Warren, a brother of the General Warren who was killed at Bunker Hill. She was a woman of great talent and learning.

Like her distinguished cousins, Bethia possessed rare intellectual gifts, having a memory that was almost phenomenal. So well versed was she in the Scriptures that commonly speaking, "she knew them by heart." She was acquainted with the literature of the day, and could recite from memory enough to fill volumes. So large was her literary store that she could entertain people in the long winter evenings for months without tiresome repetition. In these recitations, unless one were looking at her, it would be thought she was reading from a book.

When we consider the scarcity of books and the meagerness of information contained in newspapers at that day, how valuable must this vast store of intellectual knowledge have been to the pioneers in the wilderness, cut off as they were from the older colonies and their civilization. She was a fine singer and was in possession of all the song lore of that period. In addition to these literary accomplishments, this good dame was a skillful nurse and, had always on hand a goodly store of herbs, including poppy seeds dried in the pod. The value of this skill in nursing may well be imagined when there were few, if any doctors to disagree. She was in all respects a notable housewife, an excellent cook and skillful in making butter and cheese. Add to all this the spinning, weaving and knitting; the dyeing of flax and wool, and we have a list of accomplishments of which any woman might be

* The Thomas family were the original owners of "Marshfield," the estate of Daniel Webster.

proud. Nevertheless, like her fellow mortals, this gifted matron had her infirmities, and as has been recorded of her illustrious cousin, James Otis, that he was afflicted with an irascible temper; so with this good dame, and it is charged against her as an only fault. This failing was more noticeable being in contrast to her husband, who, though possessed of a high and stubborn will where any principle was involved, was the personification of gentleness in the home circle.

The parents of Mrs. Jenkins having died of a wide-spreading and malignant fever, she was left an orphan at nine years of age and came to Wyoming with the early settlers. She inherited property and James Scoville, senior, was her guardian. As previously stated she married Lieutenant Jenkins, ten days before the massacre and was left in Fort Jenkins when the bridegroom hastened away to join the little band of patriots at Forty Fort, most of whom were soon to sacrifice their lives for home and country. Like the other prisoners she was robbed of all clothing except two garments and suffered the privations to which all were exposed.

There was a Betsey Wintermute, who lived at Fort Wintermute, and this woman had possession of all Mrs. Jenkins clothing which she wore in the presence of their owner with the greatest affrontery. Mrs. Jenkins said, "Betsey, I see that you have my clothes, won't you give me enough for a change? You see these are all I have and if you would give me some I could wash them; they are very dirty." Betsey replied that she could not give her any as the Indians would not like it if she gave any away. With this transparent subterfuge she refused the reasonable request of one whom she had known as a neighbor, perhaps as a friend. On the day of the massacre this Tory woman sat in the middle of a room at Fort Wintermute where all the Tories had marks on their faces to shield them from the savages while the loyal women and children had none.

The loyal children seeing that the savages were friendly to Betsey would run and jump into her lap begging her to save their lives, but their cries and supplications were in vain. The Indians would snatch the innocents from her and butcher them before her eyes, she making no effort to rescue them from so

shocking a fate. Words are vain when attempting to portray the depth of depravity that could endure the sight of such barbarities. Alas ! that any pen should have such tales to indite.

The day after the massacre Mrs. Jenkins, under the protection of British officers bearing flags of truce, went all over the battle-ground to see who of her friends and neighbors were among the slain. A young man, a Wintermute, said to her : " Look, but don't seem to see." Her cousin Jonathan Otis was among the killed and also Perrin Ross, the husband of her cousin Mercy Otis.* Jonathan and Mercy were children of Joseph Otis, junior, and grandchildren of Joseph Otis. The tragic fate of her relatives was but a small part of the fearful scenes witnessed on that field of battle. What a honeymoon was this, with the bridegroom gone she knew not whither or what might be his fate !

Mrs. Jenkins was in every sense of the word a patriotic woman ; a meet companion for her patriot husband.

She assisted the cause of liberty by running bullets and helping to manufacture powder for the use of the soldiers. In a memorial to the Congress she describes the process by which powder was made.

There was much ingenuity displayed in those primitive times in furnishing the needs of the human family. Material for making powder was obtained by scraping up the dirt under the log-houses, and baking soda was supplied by burning corncobs ; the ashes held in solution in water and bottled, raised the Johnny-cake and slapjacks that helped to raise to manhood and womanhood the heroes of that day.

In the Harris line of ancestry Bethia was third in descent from James of Boston, who married Sarah Denison, 1666. James had eleven children, all of them except four, were baptized in the old South Meeting House, Boston.

Lieutenant James, son of James, married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Rogers, son of James Rogers, who, with his sons, except Samuel, founded a religious sect in New London, Conn., called

* Mercy Otis Ross fled with her six children to Connecticut after the massacre, married an Allen, who was a widower with six children. They again had six children more, making eighteen in one family. They returned to Wyoming and lived on the Ross farm at Ross' Hill.

the Rogerenes.* This Rogers family claimed descent from the martyr, John Rogers, of Smithfield, England.

The old Mohegan chief Uncas, father of Owaneco, was a great friend of Samuel Rogers, and persuaded him to settle in his neighborhood. As an inducement gave him a valuable tract of land on Oxaboxa Brook, and promised in case of inroads by prowling Narragansetts, that he with his warriors would rally to his protection. Rogers was the first white settler upon these lands. He built a house of hewn plank; surrounded it with a stockade, and mounted a small cannon in front, the firing of which was to be a signal of alarm. Soon after, the boom of this gun was heard, and in a few minutes Uncas and his warriors came rushing to the rescue of his friend.

To palliate the experimental trick, a feast had been prepared and the delighted warriors relished the cunning artifice, so in keeping with their own notions of strategy, as keenly as they did the banquet.

Uncas died in 1684, and Owaneco, his son and successor, as sachem, died in 1715, who was succeeded by his son Cæsar Uncas.

Between all these sachems and the Rogers family there had ever existed a strong personal friendship, in which Lieutenant James Harris and his wife Sarah warmly participated; James Harris becoming an especial favorite with the whole tribe, and this friendship has been perpetuated to the present century. The sad remnant of this tribe ever after found a welcome at the Harris homestead.

Bethia Harris Jenkins could speak the language of the Mohegans, and when amusing her grandchildren, would count Indian for them. Her daughter-in-law Mary, wife of Colonel Harris Jenkins, remembered a little of this, and amused her grandchildren in the same way. But seven of these numerals have been preserved: o-con-e-o-co, je-co, ca-dun-co, um-num, sum-num, ip-sip, noe-tum.

This fragment is perhaps all that remains of the language which, like the people that used it, have passed away.

* The Rogerenes held the same doctrines as the Christian Scientists; a sect founded by Mrs. Eddy, of Boston. They rejected the sacraments in material form; worshiped in silent prayer and believed in healing by faith which refutes Mrs. Eddy's claim that she is the first since the Apostles to believe in healing by faith alone.

When Queen Ann's commissioners sat at Stonington, in 1705, John Prentice testified that he had surveyed about 3000 acres of Indian grants near Norwich for Samuel Rogers, Samuel Rogers, Jr., James Harris, and fifteen others of less note. It is recorded of this James Harris, that he was a Puritan of the old stamp; a church member; a God-fearing and a God-serving man in his day. Although he held slaves (one Indian boy George among them), it did not in those times detract in the least from his character for piety.

The families of Rogers and Harris became large land owners through gifts from the sachems. "Owaneco, by a single mark of his pen, passed in a sweeping general deed to four persons, viz., John Livingstone, Robert Denison, Samuel Rogers, Jr., and James Harris, all the Mohegan lands between New London and Norwich which had not before been alienated, comprising many thousand acres, reserving only a small portion to himself and tribe. The price paid was fifty pounds."

It has been affirmed that of this Harris line that no criminal has ever been known among them; and of the numerous brothers and sisters of Bethia, and of their children again that "no shadow of evil habit, vice, crime or stain of reputation, ever rested upon them." Of such birth and lineage was Bethia Harris, the patriot wife of the patriot Colonel John Jenkins. For those who are among her descendants is this record given, that they may honor their ancestors and emulate their virtues.

There is such a pathetic story of a cousin in the Harris fold that it may be interesting here. Ann Mercy Harris, an only child of wealthy parents, whose father was an extensive exporter and importer in trade with the West Indies and also an importer of spices, laces, silks and brocades, from France and the East Indies. The story of this idolized child is a sad one. Sole heiress of a princely fortune, of great personal beauty and loveliness of character, accomplished in all that the best instructors of the day could impart, at the age of eighteen her parents decided to send her abroad for a couple of years for higher instruction in England and for travel in Europe for the advantages of foreign social culture. On the eve of her contemplated departure, she was inoculated for protection from small-pox, then the dread of foreign travelers. The virus proved

fatal, and after a few days of extreme suffering, she died in the pest-house at Saybrook. This sudden and tragic blow fell with crushing weight upon her parents; and cast a gloom over the whole region throughout which she was known and beloved.

Our Bethia with three of her sisters and four of her brothers with their parents attended this funeral, when the extensive wardrobe of the deceased, a special outfit for her foreign tour, of the richest silks and brocades in great variety was distributed among her cousins as memorial gifts and long preserved in the family as sacred relics and souvenirs. The tradition of untimely death of this lovely girl has probably faded from the remembrance of the present generation of her kith and kin.

Some members of the Harris family served in the Revolution. Squire Harris enlisted in the army as a drummer when fourteen years of age and became a drum-major, serving seven years until the close of the war. Nathaniel Harris was captain of militia. Suzanna Harris, "an ornament and pillar of the church," married Major-General Augustus Mills. The Harris family had a strong development of religious character, and many of its members shone with more than usual brilliancy in their daily walks as Christians.

Mrs. Jenkins was a consistent member of the Presbyterian denomination.

Mr. Morgan in his Harris genealogy says :

Among the many sad stories of the trials and perils of the pioneer settlers of our American colonies, the story of the early settlement of the lovely valley of Wyoming is the most mournful and memorable of all, and has a peculiar interest in our Harris family. The experiences of Bethia, a woman of rare mental and moral endowments and culture, who shared conspicuously in all the perils and hardships of the valley, and whose sufferings amid those wild scenes of blood and carnage were among the nursery tales in my young days, of every Harris household in the old hive of the family in Connecticut.

(To be continued.)

THE REGIMENTAL BOOK, FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

Editor The American Historical Register :

The publication of the record from the Regimental Book of the First Pennsylvania Line of the Continental troops in your magazine is one of the most valuable contributions to the documentary history of the Revolution, it seems to me, that has been made in some time ; and I have been particularly interested in Rev. Dr. Thomas' comments on the nationality of the soldiers, in the October number.

His remarks, however, are calculated to give a decidedly wrong impression in regard to the descent of the very large proportion of the members of this regiment, whom he classes together as "Irish." While it is true, that out of 696 soldiers enlisted, 315 were natives of Ireland, yet, if Dr. Thomas will read over the Irish list again, he will observe that there are few true sons of Erin among the names, certainly not to exceed sixty, all told. More than two-thirds of these soldiers, who were "born in Ireland," have characteristic unmistakable Scotch names ; and they were not "Irish," but Scotch.

There is nothing that makes a Scotch-Irishman so mad as to be called "Irish," we all know ; but to have the laurels that were so dearly won by the preponderating "Macs" of the Pennsylvania regiments erroneously transferred to the brows of the "O's" is grievous.

The Size-Roll of the First Pennsylvania Line Regiment shows, like the rolls of nearly all the other Pennsylvania regiments, that the Presbyterian Scotch-Irish element was the predominating one in the troops of that State ; just as the dissenting congregations of New England furnished the bulk of the troops for the Massachusetts and Connecticut regiments.

It is stated by Proud in his "History of Pennsylvania," that, by the year 1729, 6000 Scotch-Irish had come to that colony, and that before the middle of the century, nearly 12,000 arrived annually for several years. In September, 1736, alone, 1000

families sailed from Belfast, on account of the difficulty of renewing their leases. Professor McCloskie is authority for the statement that at the time of the beginning of the Revolution not less than one-third the entire population of the colonies was of the Scotch-Irish race.

As Judge Futhey says, they were Protestants, and generally Presbyterians; few or none of the Catholic-Irish came until after the Revolution. The settlement of this latter class in this country is comparatively of modern date.

Between the year 1771 and 1773, there sailed from the ports of North Ireland 25,000 to 30,000 passengers, all Presbyterians. This extensive emigration was brought about by the fact that the leases on some of the large Antrim estates having expired, the rents were so largely advanced that many of the tenants could not comply with the demands, and were deprived of the farms they had occupied. This aroused a spirit of resentment to the oppression of the large-landed proprietors, and an immediate and extensive emigration was the result.

Ireland was not the home of their ancestors; it was endeared to them by no traditions; and numbers of them determined to quit it, and seek in the American wilds a better home than they had in the Old World. This was shortly before the Revolutionary War, and these people, leaving their habitations in such a temper, became a powerful contribution to the cause of liberty, and to the separation of the colonies from the mother country.

These Scotch-Irish emigrants landed principally at New Castle and Philadelphia, and found their way northward and westward into the eastern and middle counties of Pennsylvania. It was the settled policy of the Penns to push them out to the frontiers. They were more aggressive than the Germans, and "better Indian fighters;" and they thus were made to serve as a bulwark between the savages and the settlements. Hence, one stream followed the great Cumberland valley into Virginia and North Carolina, and from these colonies passed into Kentucky and Tennessee. Another powerful body went into Western Pennsylvania, and settling on the head waters of the Ohio, became famous both in military and civil history, and have given to the region around Pittsburgh the name it so well deserves, of being the back-bone of Presbyterianism.

If I am not mistaken, the first regiment from outside of New England to reach Boston after the battle of Lexington came from the Cumberland valley in Pennsylvania, and was composed almost entirely of Scotch-Irish Covenanters or Presbyterians, tall backwoodsmen, who came from the hills and forests of the frontier, with their hunting rifles in hand, dressed in linsey-woolsey blouses, buckskin breeches, and coon-skin caps.

"The first public voice in America for dissolving all connection with Great Britain," says Bancroft, "came from the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians." A large number of them were signers of the Declaration, and throughout the Revolution they were devoted to the cause of the country, and took part in its struggles with a zeal and spirit that had never been paralleled since the days of the Crusades. Such a thing as a Scotch-Irish Tory was unheard of; the race never produced one. It was largely the energy and devotion of this people that sustained the army in the field in the many dark hours of that contest, and which, under the guidance of Providence, carried this country through the struggle for freedom.

In the darkest days of the war, Washington announced to his friends his determination, if all others forsook him, of making a final stand against Great Britain among the Scotch-Irish frontiersmen of the Virginia valley, many of whom, or their fathers, had served under him in the Braddock campaign. There, with the mountains and wilderness at hand for concealment, he could still hope to carry on his "Parthian" warfare for an indefinite time—just as the same race, among the hills of Scotland, had, ages before, kept at bay for all time the elsewhere invincible legions of Rome.

Lincoln, Neb.

CHARLES A. HANNA.

[illegible]

	Coats.	W. Vests.	W. Breeches.	W. Overalls.	Socks.	Blankets.	Shirts.	Shoes.	Gloves.	Hats.	Stocks.	Hose.
In use	642	673	678	642	642	719	648	643		650	642	1320
Deficient . . .					654		654	654				
Alter- ations, Lost Received Returned	642	20 20	14	2 664	2 664	6 681	4 668	10 664		3 670	664	13 680

The horseman's tent was worn out and left at Ashly Hill. The camp kettles, spades and shovels were worn and lost on the march. Portmanteaux were transferred to Penna. The knapsacks and canteens were worn out.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT,
CAMP ON JAMES ISLAND, MARCH 12th, 1783.

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITIONS.														
Muskets.	563	562	562	475	420	165	1294	10	10	9	9	23		32
Bayonets.														
C. Boxes.														
Screw Drivers.														
Worms.														
B. and Wires.														
Flints.														
Swords.														
Belts.														
Drums.														
Fifes.														
Esontoons.														
Cartridges.														
Sick, Absent. Sergeants.														
Charlestown.	10	12	6	16	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Artificers.														
Waiters.														
Wagoners.														
Gen. Gist.														
At the Cut.														
Safe Guards.														
Cap. Fishb'rne.														
Qr'ter'm'r Gen.														
Gen'l Hospital.														
Commissioners.														
Ashly Hill.														
At y ^e Clothier's.														
John's Island.														
Ass't Clothier.														
Total.	59	1	1	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
N. Carolina.														
Camden.														
Gen'l Hospital.														
Total.	7	1	1	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Safe Guards.														
At the Cut.														
Charlestown.														
Total.	7	1	1	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7

CAMP EQUIPAGE.														
H. Tents.	1		69	5	2	22	1	448		266	37	1	2	4
C. Tents.														
Kettles.														
Iron Pots.														
Dutch Ov'ns.														
Portm'ceaux.														
Valices.														
Knapsacks.														
Haversacks.														
Canteens.														
Axes.														
Picks.														
Shovels.														
Spades.														
Saddles.														
Bridles.														
	13	23								36	16	2		1
										40				
										17				

and the axes lost in hutting the regiment. The clothing was lost in the different Companies by deaths and desertions, and the arms, ammunition, etc., were lost in action.

**MONTHLY RETURN OF THE FIRST
COMMANDED BY LIEUT.-COL. HARMAR,**

Companies.		Officers Present Fit for Duty.												
		Commissioned.					Staff.				Non-Commis'd.			
		Colonel.	Lt.-Colonel Comm'd't.	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Paymaster.	Quartermaster.	Surgeon.	Mate.	Sergeant-Major.
Light Infantry							1							
Bankson														4 1
Sixth Company							2							5 2
Irvine														4 2
Eighth Company														4 2
Boude					1									3 2
Seventh Company						1								4 2
Fifth Company							1							3 2
Fishbourne							1							3 2
Total				1	1	1	5			1	1	1		1 1
Offic'rs on Duty, Absent, etc.	Sick, present					3	5	1						12
	On Duty, present					1								5
	On Command					2								6
	On Extra Service													1
	Absent with Leave	1				1								1
	On the Staff					1	3							
Total		1				4	12	1						23 1
Total Officers		1	1	1	1	5	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	57 18
Vacant						4	4				1			1 1
Establishment		1	1	1	1	9	17	4	1	1	1	1	1	1 45 18

FIT FOR ACTION.

		1	1	1	1	6		1	1	1		1	1	38 17
--	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	--	---	---	-------

ABSENT OFFICERS.

Names.	By Whose Leave.	Places Where.	Reasons.	Time of Absence.
Col. Brodhead		Penna.	Furlough	
Lieut. Markland	Lt.-C. Harmar	Country.	Furlough	
Lieut. Wheatzel	B. G. Gist	Charlest'n	Command	
Lieut. Henley	B. G. Gist	Charlest'n	G.Ct. Mar'l Mar. 28th	
Capt. Fishbourne, Aid-de-Camp, Gen. Wayne.				

RANK AND FILE.							Want'g to Com- plete.	Alterations Since Last Return.											
Present.		Sick.						Sergeants. Drummers and Fifers.				Joined.							
Fit for Duty.	On Duty.	Present.	Absent.	On Command.	On Extra Service.	On Furlough.	Confined.	Total.	Rank and File.	Dead.	Deserted.	Reduced.	Promoted.	Taken Prisoners.	Sergeants.	Drum's and Fifers.	Rank and File.		
38	9	9		2	1			50	9										
38	6	11		2	5	2		65	3										
33	7	14			4	5		63	5										
32	6	13	1	7	5			64	4										
39	5	11	1	4	5	1	2	68											
32	5	13	1	3	10			64	4		2	1							
36	5	8	1	9	5			64	4	1	1								
42	6	4		6	4			62	6										
35	6	12	1	5	4			63	5		1								
325	55	95	7	45	41	1	3	572	40	1	4	3							
Camden				1	16 Wagoners.												Sgt.	D & B	
N. Carolina				1	10 Waiters, F. & St'ff.														
Gen. Hospital				5	13 Artificers.														
Tailors				18	1 Musicians.														
Charlestown				5	1 Asst. Clothiers.														
Wappoo Cut				2															
C.Fishbourne				1															
John's Island				5															
Safe Guard				7															
Gen. Hospital				2															
Pass Men				2															
Fatigue				3															
				7	45	41													
Fit for Action.				Waiting Arms.		Prods.													
362				18		380													

MONTHLY RETURN OF THE FIRST
COMMANDED BY LIEUT.-COL. HARMAR.

[illegible]

FIT FOR ACTION.

1	1	3	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	16
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ABSENT OFFICERS.

Names.	By Whose Leave.	Places Where.	Reasons.	Time of Absence.
Col. Brodhead		Penna.	Furlough	
Capt. Fishbourne, Aid-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. Wayne.				

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT,
CAMP JAMES ISLAND, APRIL 26th, 1783.

RANK AND FILE.									Want'g to Com- plete.	Alterations Since Last Return.								
Present.		Sick.								Sergeants.	Drummers and Fifers.	Rank and File.	Dead.	Deserted.	Transferred.	Promoted.		Joined.
Fit for Duty.	On Duty.	Present.	Absent.						On Command.									
43	6	9				1		59			9							
40	6	10	3	2	2	1	1	65			3							
37	7	12		2	5			63			5							
33	6	16	1	3	5			64			4							
33	6	18		3	5	2		67	1	1	1		1					
34	7	9	1	3	9		1	64			4							
36	7	13	1	3	5			65	1	3				1				1
39	6	11	1	4	4			65		3								3
34	6	14	1	5	4			64		4								1
329	57	112	8	25	40	3	2	576	2	36	1		2					5
Camden									16 Wagoners.			SERGEANTS.						
N. Carolina									10 Wait'rs, F. & St'ff.			Safe Guards						
Gen'l Hospit'l									13 Artificers.			After Forage						
Charlestown									1 Asst. Clothiers.			Charlestown						
Safe Guards												Total						
Gen'l Hospit'l																		
Boatmen																		
Forage Guard																		
C. Fishbourne																		
Wappoo Cut																		

SERGEANTS.	
Safe Guards	4
After Forage	1
Charlestown	1
Total	6

The following arranged officers have joined since last return: Captain Humphrey, Captain Wilson and Lieut. Jones. John Burns, Drummer, promoted Drum Major. Fife Major Burnet appointed in the place of Fife Major McKinley, reduced.

INSPECTION RETURN OF THE FIRST
COMMANDED BY LIEUT.-COL. HARMAR, CAMP ON

Ranks.		MEN.												
		Colonel.	Lt.-Colonel Com 'd't.	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Paymaster.	Quartermaster.	Surgeon.	Mate.	Rank and File.
Present, fit for duty				1	1	5	10		1	1	1	1	1	357
Sick, present . . .						2	3							121
Sick, absent . . .														8
On command . . .						1								65
On furlough . . .		1				1	2							7
Prisoners . . .														2
Wanting to complete							3					1		52
Establishment . . .		1	1	1	1	9	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	612
Alterations since last inspection.	Promoted . . .													2
	Reduced . . .													
	Joined . . .					4	1							13
	Transferred . . .						1	1						1
	Discharged . . .					4								
	Dead . . .													3
	Deserted . . .													20
Lost in service														
Received . . .														
Returned . . .														

CLOTHING.

	Coats.	W. Vests.	W. Breeches.	W. Overalls.	Hose.	Socks.	Blankets.	Shirts.	Shoes.	Gloves.	Hats.	Stocks.	Gaiters.
In use . .	616	617	611	616	1210	590	617	985	626		616	618	616
Deficient .													
Alterations.	Lost	37	64	68	36	124	74	61	53	611	46	34	40
Rec'd	656	686	684	664	1364	664	685	1038	1310		670	664	656
R't'rd	3	5	5	12	30		7		3		8	12	

N. B.—The four captains and surgeon's mate returned discharged were supernumerary officers and retired on half pay March 12th, 1783. The lieutenant is transferred to the regiment in Pennsylvania, and the ensign to the corps of artillery. Four of the camp kettles lost were delivered to men sent on command, and never returned to the regiment. The portmanteau Captain Henderson (a retiring officer) took with him to Pennsylvania, and the

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT,
JAMES ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, MAY 11, 1783.

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

[illegible]

	1		7	14	10	105		4					32
19	17	18	12	6		50							

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

H. Tents.	C. Tents.	Kettles,	Iron Pots,	Dutch Ov'ns,	Pot'm'teaux.	Valises.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Axes.	Picks.	Shovels.	Spades.	Saddles.	Bridles.
I		45	5	2	2I	I	437		242	29	I	I		3	I
		13			I		II		24	3		I			
		II								5				I	

other articles lost were worn out. The articles returned lost under the head of arms, accoutrements and ammunition were worn out. The clothing was lost by deserters and men who have died at hospitals—and worn out in service. All the clothing lost, received and returned since the 7th November last are included in this return.

MONTHLY RETURN OF THE FIRST
COMMANDED BY LIEUT.-COL. HARMAR.

Companies.		Officers Present Fit for Duty.											
		Commissioned.					Staff.			Non-Commis'd.			
		Colonel.	Lt.-Col. Commandant.	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Paymaster.	Quartermaster.	Surgeon.	Mate.
Light Infantry							1						
Doyle						1	2						
Wilson						1							
Fishbourne							1						
Irvine													
Bankson							1						
Boude							1	2					
Humphry							1	1					
Bowen						1							
Total				1	1	5	8		1	1	1	1	1
Officers on duty,	Sick, present . . .					2	2						
absent.	Sick, absent . . .												
	On duty, present . .					1							
	On command . . .					3							
	On extra service . .												
	Absent with leave .	1				1	2						
	On the staff . . .					1	3						
Total		1				4	11						
Total Officers		1		1	1	9	19		1	1	1	1	1
Vacant							2					1	
Establishment		1		1	1	9	19	2	1	1	1	1	1

FIT FOR ACTION.

	1	1	1	5	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ABSENT OFFICERS.

Names.	By whose leave.	Places Where.	Reasons.	Time of Absence.
Col. Brodhead		Penna.	Furlough	
Capt. Bankson	Gen. Greene	"	"	May 7th
Lieut. Butler	"	"	"	" "
Lieut. Miligan	L.-Col. Harmar	Charlest'n	"	" 9th
Lieut. Moore	Gen. Greene	Penna.	Command	" 23d
Lieut. McCallum	"	"	"	" "
Lieut. Jones	Gen. Gist	Wappoo	"	" "
Capt. Fishbourne, Aid-de-Camp	Genl. Wayne.			

[illegible]

Captains Doyle and Bowen and Lieutenant Reed joined since last month. 1 drum-major, 4 drummers and fifers and 4 sergeants deserted. 1 sergeant and 1 drummer and fifer dead.

THE REV. HABIJAH WELD.

BY MARY LARDNER STARR.

While looking over some old papers, I found the following record of a very long, very simple and utterly uneventful life. It is interesting to me as a true picture of the life of a minister in a New England town, in later colonial times, when the sternness of Puritan principles and manners still kept their hold on pastor and people; and, also, because I think we are apt to forget these quiet homes where uprightness and simplicity were training the men and women whose names stand out so gloriously in the more stirring events of our national history.

The Rev. Habijah Weld was born in 1702, in Dunstable, Mass. His father died six months before his birth, and when his sorrowing mother was told that her child was a son, she said: "His name is Habijah"—that is, God is my Father—"for he has no other"—and left him to that Father whom all his life he so reverently feared and served. Educated by an aunt, for those days a woman of rare culture, he passed on to Cambridge, where he graduated in 1723, at the age of twenty-one, afterwards married, and, in 1723, was appointed pastor of the First Baptist Church in Attleboro', Mass.; succeeding in the pastorate the Rev. Mr. White and the Rev. Matthew Short, who had received as his stipend £50 a year—one-third in money, two-thirds in provisions.

The events of Mr. Weld's life end here. Henceforth it was to be passed in this quiet place, preaching every Sunday (or Sabbath, as he would have called it) in his meeting house, which, as the records of a town meeting, held in 1710, tells us, was thirty feet square. It is easy to call up its white-painted exterior, its stiff seats inside, its many windows unshaded from the light, scorching hot in summer and icy cold in winter snows. We can see him, as he stood in his pulpit, short, stout and vigorous in mind and body, and woe to the man or woman who fell asleep under the fire of his eloquent seventhly and eighthly and

conclusion, the withering rebuke and public reprimand were unsparing.

He had a farm of about seventy acres, bought with his patrimony, and a decent house, while his regular salary from the church was \$220.00 per annum. On this, as the old record proceeds to tell us, "he lived in a style of genuine hospitality, and was always prepared to contribute to the necessities of others." He had fifteen children—four sons and eleven daughters—beside the care of a grandson, the child of his daughter, Dorothy. Educated by this stern and unworldly spirit, he was ready, when the time came, to fight the battles of his country, and to suffer unspeakable anguish, in his desire that she might be free and independent. His daughters were allowed to marry, with his permission, only ministers.

This large family he educated, with the means mentioned, in a "manner superior to what is usually found in similar circumstances; and, for the regulation of his domestic concerns, he prescribed for himself a fixed system of rules, which were invariably observed. His family, laborers and servants submitted to them with cheerfulness and the house became the seat of absolute industry, peace and good order." Breakfast was at six o'clock, dinner at twelve, supper at six, after which "he neither made visits himself or permitted any of his family to make them, and his observance of the Sabbath was probably unexampled. When hired laborers were at work, however busy the season, even when his crops were in danger of destruction by rain, he dismissed them all so early on Saturday afternoon as to enable them to reach their homes by sunset, the time at which he commenced his Sabbath. The cattle were fed, his cows milked, the vegetables for the ensuing day prepared, and the family summoned together previously to the sacred period. The time was passed with his household in reading and prayer, and at nine o'clock, punctually, they all retired to their bed."

The record does not give us any idea of what this energetic and godly man read to his submissive family; but we do know of *one* book in his library, a volume of "Sermons and Discourses on Divers Divine Subjects," which had once belonged to Cotton Mather. It is an antique collection of sermons, some of which would be of three hundred pages of ordinary book form. One

shudders at the tortures undergone by the four sons and eleven daughters on those peaceful Sabbath eves. "When the sacred day came, no work was done in the house, no rooms were swept, no beds made, nor was any acts except those absolutely necessary and in the strictest sense of the word done, until sunset on the succeeding day, when in his opinion the Sabbath terminated." This strict observance continued among his descendants until late days in New England. I remember his great-granddaughter's recollection of her Sabbaths, when a dreary walk to the graveyard was the only amusement allowed, until the clanging of the meeting-house bell called to evening worship, with its long sermon—so often on future punishment and horrors, that childish eyes were open long into the night, and fears of the great unknown were almost too much for childish brains.

Mr. Weld was naturally as the record puts it, "of an ardent temperament"—but so had he mastered himself, "that an imprudent act was never done, or an imprudent word ever uttered by him." For years flowed on this quiet life; "his house open to the best in the land, vice rebuked, profanity sternly reprov'd; while not a scene of dissipation, not a riot or disorder or fault among his people escaped his open rebuke from the pulpit. In his parochial duties faithful, never losing sight of the eternal interest of his people" who regarded him with trust and veneration. During the long period of fifty-five years he never "once was detained from his pulpit on the Sabbath by illness, nor from any of his pastoral duties. His prayers were suited to various occasions—his sermons eloquent and solemn, while his reverence for the Scriptures was so profound that the truths they contained were preached by him in an undaunted and unwavering spirit." The Sabbath before his death, he preached as usual his two sermons; the next Tuesday, in his own chaise he drove to Providence, twenty miles away, and returned about four o'clock in the afternoon. The May sun and the long drive perhaps exhausted the old man's strength, for, we are told as he entered the house and taking his seat in his chair, he called to his faithful wife "for more air." Pausing a moment with a serene smile on his face, and raising his hands he closed his own eyes—and so passed away the soul of Habijah Weld, to that God and Father, to whom eighty-two years before his mother had committed

him. Nothing more uneventful than this life can be written or imagined. A routine of dull daily duties, and persistence in high ideals. In these busy times, when

We glance and nod and bustle by,
And never once possess our souls,
Before we die,

it is restful to turn back in thought to this quiet home, dedicated to the highest pursuit, the eternal good of mankind, and to the life among the green meadows and leafy trees of beautiful New England of one of her godly men

To whom it was given
Many to save with thyself—
And at the end of the day,
O ! faithful Shepherd ! to come,
Bringing thy sheep in thy hand.

To General Grant I shall afford all the
Information and Assistance in my Power, and I shall
attend the Court Marshal, as an Evidence whenever
I receive Notice of its being convened.

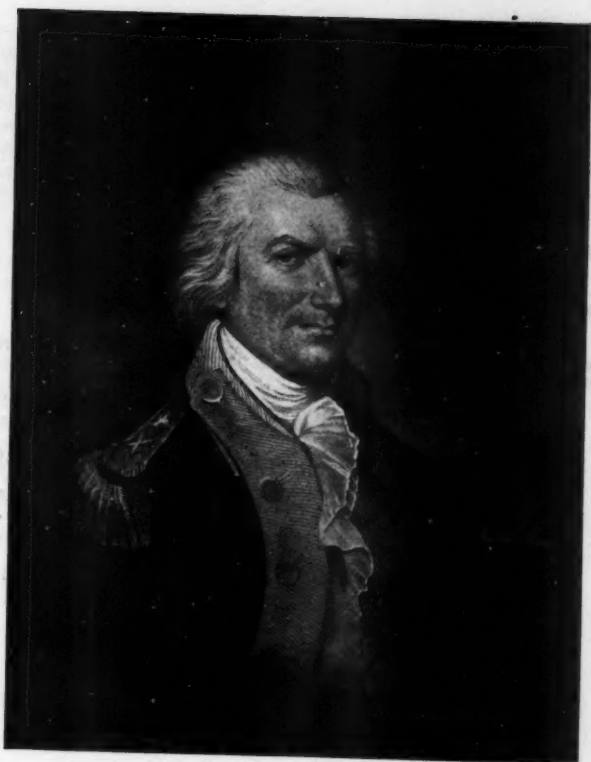
I have the honor to be

Sir

Yours Excellency

Most obedient Servant

A. J. McLean



MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, AMERICAN PATRIOT.

Born in Thurso, Caithness, Scotland, in 1734.

Died in Greensburg, Pa., August 31, 1818.

Ensign 60th Foot, May 13, 1757, in America; was at capture of Louisbourg in 1758; was at Quebec in 1758; resigned Lieutenancy, April 16, 1762; and settled in Ligonier Valley, Pa., as merchant-miller and farmer; held many public offices in Bedford and Westmoreland counties, Pa.; Colonel of Pennsylvania Militia, July, 1775; Colonel 2d Pennsylvania line, January 3, 1776; Brigadier-General, August 9, 1776; Major-General, February 19, 1777.

ERRATA.

The following errors occur in this article through the form going to press before proofs were revised:

- Page 367, fourteenth line from bottom, "great-grandfather "
- Page 368, tenth line from bottom, " Boscawen "
- Page 368, ninth line from bottom, " siege "
- Page 370, fifth line from bottom, " Lytle "
- Page 370, fifth line from top, " In 1787 he was "
- Page 371, eighth line from top, " Robb "
- Page 371, twenty-first line from top, " Minneapolis "
- Page 371, twenty-sixth line from top, " Minneapolis "
- Page 371, sixth line from bottom, " Rorison "
- Page 371, tenth line from bottom, " now living :"

ATARI

The Atari 2600 is a home video game console that was released by Atari in 1977. It is the second most popular video game console of all time, with over 100 million units sold worldwide.

The Atari 2600 was designed to be a more powerful and versatile console than the Atari 2600. It was the first console to feature a built-in joystick and a built-in speaker.

The Atari 2600 was also the first console to feature a built-in joystick and a built-in speaker. It was the first console to feature a built-in joystick and a built-in speaker.

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MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

BY KATE VANCE GREENLEAF.

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, July 4, 1895.

Editor AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER :

Will you, through the pages of the HISTORICAL REGISTER, allow me to pay a loving tribute on this our "Independence Day," to the memory of one who largely helped to achieve it. My noble ancestor, Major-General Arthur St. Clair. It is not my purpose to follow step by step the services he so cheerfully rendered, they have already been recorded by the great State of Ohio, but only to write matters concerning him which are known and treasured in his family.

It is, I think, the duty and should be the pleasure of the descendants of all the heroes of the Revolution, to offer their chaplets to the AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER and thus render their names imperishable, for—

"Low breathes the name
And faint the fame,
That bridge two Centuries."

Yours truly,

K. VANCE GREENLEAF.

My mother's grandfather, Arthur St. Clair, has ever been my model and hero from the time when I was only eight years old and in the "Parley's History" class at school, read of his "defeat by the Indians." My teacher, an old gentleman of sixty, tapping me on the shoulder, as St. Clair's name was mentioned, and calling out "Kit! that was your grandfather." Young as I was, I can yet remember that along with a feeling of pride that my grandfather should be in history, came the desire to know why he was *defeated*, and a determination to find out for myself if it was his fault—as my historian seemed to imply.

Hurrying home after school, I soon learned from my father (for my mother was dead) something of his history, and great services to this country—both during the Revolution and after. How he spent his handsome fortune in her cause, and in return was allowed to die in poverty, not even a truthful place in history being given him. A feeling of indignation at such injustice took possession of my childish heart, and the great desire then and there arose, to in some way have justice done his memory, that we, his children, might not be deprived of the only legacy he had to leave us, the precious heritage of his honored name.

My desire has now been perfectly realized in the "St. Clair

Papers," arranged and annotated by Wm. Henry Smith, who, though bound by no tie of blood, has, as he wrote me, from a school boy been his ardent admirer for "his virtues, more felt than seen." He has spared neither expense nor labor to search out the *truth*, and place his hero where he so justly belongs—by the side of Washington, whose counsellor, friend and helper he was, in the darkest days of the Revolution. Beautifully and touchingly does he tell the sad story of St. Clair's noble life, throwing the light of well authenticated facts on many important events, hitherto not understood; each adding new lustre to that revered name—but none to wipe the black stain of ingratitude from the government he so long and faithfully served.

The St. Clairs, as a family, have ever held in history, song and story, an honored place. Their ardent admirer, Sir Walter Scott, says they were noble, brave and true to whatever cause they espoused, and refers to them as "The Lordly Line of High St. Clair." * Tracing back in history a thousand years, we find them to be the first Dukes of Normandy, one of whom was father to William The Conqueror, and in Scotland, France and England, many times, closely allied to royal blood. These were the ancestors on his father's side of our republican St. Clair; his mother, Margaret Balfour, belonging to the noble house of that name in Scotland.

General St. Clair was born in Caithness Castle, Thurso, Scotland, March 23, 1734; was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and at the age of twenty-one, entered the military service of Great Britain. In 1758 he came over to America, with Admiral Boscawen, and was under General Amherst at the second siege of Louisbourg, where he so distinguished himself by his bravery, and was promoted. Then under General Wolfe at Quebec, he again showed his bravery, for he scaled the heights and bore the British colors on the "Plains of Abraham," until the field was won, and Quebec taken. Remaining in the garrison here all winter, seeing much hard service, he was rejoiced when the campaign was ended and he could once more enjoy the pleasures and comforts of civil life. Having been frequently sent to Boston on military business to the then governor, James

* See "Lay of The Last Minstrel."

Bowdoin, he there met at the Executive Mansion, the lovely niece of the Governor, Miss Phœbe Bayard, whose father was a merchant of Boston, and her mother, James Bowdoin's sister. She was in every way fitted to inspire the tenderest feelings, and certainly made a deep impression on our young officer, for so soon as he could obtain a furlough, he hastened to Boston and sought her hand in marriage. From a miniature painting of him taken at this time, still in our family, and descriptions handed down, he must have been remarkably handsome and striking in appearance, possessing that *noblesse oblige* born in him, as well as a manly beauty of form and feature for which his noble ancestors had ever been remarkable in history.

Early in May, 1760, Trinity Church, Boston, of which Rev. William Hooper was then rector, was the scene of a brilliant wedding. Gallant officers in rich British uniforms and coy young maidens in costumes not unlike what their great-granddaughters now wear, filled the church, and must have made of it a picture well worth preserving—as they had no “Kodaks” in those days we will have to draw on our imagination. As St. Clair had inherited a handsome fortune, and his bride received from her grandfather a dowry of £14,000 he determined to retire from the army and enter upon the improvement of his large landed estates, which were his by purchase, as well as grants from the King for service in the late French war. Choosing the lovely Ligonier valley for his home, he resigned his commission in the British army, and in the spring of 1762, with his bride, now a fair young mother, settled down in what was then a wilderness. Fourteen years of perfect happiness now sped swiftly by, St. Clair holding no less than six lucrative public offices in Pennsylvania—such was the public confidence in him—and five lovely children filling his home and heart with gladness. But the clouds were gathering, soon to break into open revolt against the mother country, and of course such men as St. Clair were needed.

In December, 1775, the summons came in the form of a letter from President Hancock inclosing a colonel's commission and urging him to come at once to Philadelphia. We have not space in this brief sketch to follow him through the war, though we could write a volume, every page filled with gallant deeds. His unselfish patriotism was of this caliber: “If my country is

benefited I am satisfied." So through the entire struggle we find him cheerfully obeying orders and filling positions in the army which those more ambitious for fame would not accept. How could Washington have weathered the storm without his ready help, wise counsel and generous aid from his private purse? One of his most devoted admirers and friends was Lafayette, who in one of his letters to him writes: "I wish you could come to see me in France, receiving you there would be a true happiness to me."

In 1783 St. Clair was elected president of the "Society of the Cincinnati," for the State of Pennsylvania. In 1787 was elected president of the Continental Congress, under his supervision was that ordinance framed of which Judge Timothy Walker says "no language of panegyric would be extravagant. It approaches as nearly to absolute perfection as anything to be found in the legislation of mankind." In 1788, Congress having appointed St. Clair governor of the Northwestern Territory, he assumed his duties with headquarters at Marietta, Ohio. In filling this office he felt in honor bound to assume debts for his government, that is the United States, which they never repaid him, and he died poor in this world's goods but rich in better things.

Major-General Arthur St. Clair and Phœbe Bayard, his wife, had seven children.

1. John Murray St. Clair, *b.* 1762, *d.* 1844; *m.* in 1783, Jane Parker, of Allegheny county, Pa. Their only child, Arthur, died unmarried.

2. Daniel St. Clair, *b.* 1764, *m.* 1783, Rachael Knight, of Montgomery county, Pa., and had seven children: Arthur *m.* Sallie Dewese, no children; Phœbe *m.* David Boyd, one son; Robert *d. unm.*, 1827; James *m.* Margaret Edy; Margaret *m.* Richard Edy, *d.* 1870; Rachael Louisa *m.* Mr. Farqueson; Sarah *d. unm.*, and Daniel *d.* near Norristown, Pa., January, 1834.

3. Arthur *b.* 1766, *m.* Frances Lyth, had six children; Arthur *m.* Mary Lane, no children; John *d. unm.*, Margaret Balfour, *m.* George W. Fapscott, and Frances, Laura and Eliza, *d. unm.*

4. Elizabeth *b.* 1768, *m.* first Captain John Lawrence, an

officer of the Revolution who *d.* in 1800 and had Mary,* *m.* Captain Samuel C. Vance, U. S. Army, and had four children; Catharine *m.* Major Thomas Randolph who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe, had one daughter Mary; Elizabeth† *d. unm.* in Indianapolis; Thomas, who left two sons, Arthur and Thomas. General James Dill was Elizabeth St. Clair's second husband; they had one son, Hamilton.

5. Louisa *b.* 1770, *m.* 1795, Samuel Roff, of Ligonier, they had seven children; Margaret Balfour, *m.* 1818, William Baldridge; Arthur, George Washington, Ellen, Douglas, John Murray, Mary Louisa, *m.* first John Sutton and had one son who died unmarried. She *m.* second John Wineland, and had five children.

* Mary Lawrence married Captain Samuel Colville Vance, who held his first commission in the army from General Washington, and for sometime commanded Fort Washington (Cincinnati). He was wounded in the War of 1812. When the war was over he founded Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and named the town for his wife; built a beautiful home there which is still standing and there he and his wife both died leaving four children:

1. Arthur St. Clair Vance *b.* about 1800, *m.* Lavinia Noble, a sister of the then Governor of Indiana, and had nine children most of them still living in Indianapolis, viz., Mrs. Martha Springer, Mrs. Margaret Marshall, Samuel, Noble and Harvey.

2. Margaret Vance *b.* 1802, *m.* first Lazarus Noble, and had William who *m.* Annie McCord, of Crawfordsville, Md. Their children now living: Mrs. Kate Dean, Margaret who *m.* a son of General Lew Wallace. Her second husband was Judge Morris, of Indiana, and their only son, Samuel V. Morris, lives in Indianapolis, Minn. He *m.* Mary Jane Harrison and Ann Symmes Harrison, two sisters of ex-President Benjamin Harrison and had seven children.

3. Catharine Lawrence Vance *b.* 1804, *m.* Dr. Thomas Butler Pinckard of King George county, Virginia, November 26, 1826, in Lawrenceburg, Indiana. They lived in Lexington, Kentucky, and had six children, two of them still living in Pasadena, California: Margaret St. Clair who *m.* Granville Cecil, of Boyle county, Kentucky, and Kate Vance who *m.* Alvin C. Greenleaf, of Tennessee, and has two children now living. Kate St. Clair married to Seymour E. Locke, of Pasadena, Cal., and Margaret Pinckard, unmarried. Mrs. Locke has one son, Preston Erie.

4. Lawrence Vance *m.* Mary Jane Bates in Indianapolis and had eight children, four still living, Samuel C. who has a large family and lives in Florida; Mary who *m.* Mr. Korison and lives in London, England; Lawrence lives in California and Arthur lives unmarried in Indianapolis.

† Mary Randolph *m.* William Sheets of Indianapolis, had eight children; Bettie married Archibald Irwin Harrison, a brother of ex-President Harrison; Harrison living in Virginia; Randolph living in Chicago; Mary and Kate near Philadelphia. The rest are dead.

6. Jane *b.* 1772, *m.* Samuel Jervis, and had Phoebe, *m.*, 1827, Dr. David Baldrige.

7. Margaret *b.* 1774, *d.* young, *unn.*

General St. Clair was buried in the beautiful cemetery at Greensburg, Pa. His monument was erected on the left-hand side of the main entrance and immediately adjoining it, and surrounded by a hedge of *arbor-vitæ*. It was a plainly designed monument of native sandstone, bearing on one side the following inscription :



The
earthly remains
of
Major General
Arthur St. Clair
are deposited
beneath this humble monument,
which is
erected to supply the place
of a nobler one,
due from his country.
He died August 31,
1818,
in the 84th year of his age.

On the reverse side of the monument :

This stone
is erected
over the bones of their
departed brother
by the members of the
Masonic Society
resident in this
vicinity.

CELEBRATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

* * The week ending October 19, 1895, will ever be a memorable one in Atlanta, Ga.



The Daughters of the American Revolution held a special national congress there Friday, October 18. The entertainments given in their honor exceeded in brilliancy all social events ever seen in the city.

The most distinguished women of the country were there. By noon, October 18, Atlanta was the rendezvous of more distinguished women than have ever assembled in the South before. Nearly all of the national officers of the Society were there, and almost every chapter of each

State society was represented. On the 17th there had been a State reunion in the assembly room at which all State regents were present.

In the morning of October 18 the assembly hall of the woman's department of the Atlanta Fair, or the Cotton States and International Exposition, was filled with one of the most distinguished audiences that has ever assembled at any one time in the South. The assembly hall seemed the most fitting of all places for such a reunion, and its beautiful decorations and furnishings contributed and arranged by the women of Charleston, represented by Mrs. Andrew Simonds, lent special dignity to the occasion. The portraits of Calhoun and his contemporaries, and those of superb dames of the days gone by, met one's gaze on all sides and inspired to a great extent the beautifully eloquent addresses made by the many brilliant and distinguished women who made the programme a subject of the greatest enthusiasm.

After delightful music from the Mexican orchestra, Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, chairman of the woman's congresses, and prominently associated with the Daughters of the American Revolution, made an appropriate address of welcome; and introducing Mrs. William Dickson, regent of the Atlanta chapter, said:

The significance of the union of the great body of women known as the Daughters of the American Revolution, cannot be over estimated. From every section of our country, America's daughters have enrolled their names, until our organization is known around the world and is loved and honored by every member. The knowledge that our ancestors were united by common interests—that their hopes and fears and patriotism were one and the same in loyal intensity is a great and beautiful influence which has swept aside all sectional barriers and forever buried the bitter differences which came so near wrecking us in the strife of civil war. We stand a loyal, loving

band of united sisters, holding and cherishing the dear traditions of our forefathers, reaching out and moving onward and upward in all the true interests of humanity and filling the hearts of our children and friends with the fearlessness and faith and the enthusiasm of a great and beautiful purpose. As chairman of the woman's congresses of the International and Cotton States Exposition, and as a loyal member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, it gives me great pleasure to greet you, our visiting chapters, and to extend to you the courtesies and freedom of our city. What we are, we show you; what we have, is yours. And now, allow me the happiness of introducing to you the regent of our Atlanta chapter, Mrs. William Dickson, whose far-reaching interest and wide-spreading influence has made her name a lasting power.

To Mrs. Dickson may be attributed much of the success due the Organization in Atlanta. She has taken unselfish interest in everything pertaining to its success, and the social features of the meeting in Atlanta have all been under her special direction. She is a woman of ability and strong character, and her interest in an undertaking assures its success. Mrs. Dickson, in her address introducing Mrs. Morgan, said:

Ladies—As regent of the Atlanta Chapter it is my pleasing duty to welcome to Atlanta and to Georgia the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution. The names which are used in the scription of the Organization assembled here themselves stir the heart and strike upon the ear with the exhilaration of a trumpet blast. Involuntarily the mind is aroused and memory sweeps us backward to the time in the history of our republic when the woodsman's ax first began to ring out in our forests in clearing the path for a wonderful—almost miraculous—development; to the grand elder day when the strong and healthful bodies of the daughters of America were clad in sober domestics, and the dames of a rising and mighty nation were busied with the coarse fabrics which were slowly evolved from the drowsy fireside looms. Atlanta is new and daring; but Georgia is old, very old, and staid and dignified. One hundred and sixty-five years ago our then royal master, King George II., of England, granted his letters patent for "the settling of the colony of Georgia," and from that date until this, either as a royal colony or a sovereign State, Georgia has been making giant strides in the direction of intellectual, social and commercial greatness, with the present prophecy of a destiny which it were difficult to find proper words to prefigure. To-day Georgia is loyal, peaceful, prosperous. Her factories are vocal with the hum of flying wheels and her fields are white with snowy cotton.

Georgia is, and always has been, American to her heart's core. She had far less reason for dissatisfaction, fewer grievances by far to complain of, than any of the original thirteen colonies, but when her sister colonies which were more accessible to England and more exposed to the arrogance and rapacity of a foreign master, raised the cry of oppression and public distress, Georgia was among the first to strike hands in a defensive union, and her soldiers among the boldest in striking blows for American independence. The blood of her sons "stains the sweet scenery" of every battlefield which Americans have fought. The hatred of oppression and the generous love of freedom which inspired her heart in the days of Bunker Hill and Valley Forge still characterize her people, intensified only by years of experience of the true worth of liberty. Ah, with what pleasure Georgia contemplated the union of States and with what ardent joy she settled herself in her queenly seat as one of the States of the United States of America. How much she loved, and still loves our national traditions, the memory of past achievements, the foot-prints, so numerous now, which mark the stately step-springs of liberty on these shores. How much she loves the old flag, the stars and stripes which now wrap in their folds so much of human glory, and with what enthusiasm and sincerity she can to-day cry out in the voice of one of her peerless sons:—"Flag of the Union, wave

on, wave ever!" In the midst of these buildings filled with the evidences of her industry and thrift, of her intellect and taste, of her peace and contentment, she proudly invokes the natural sentiment and unhesitatingly invites the confidence and affection of the people of all the States, of all patriotic Americans whose homes and whose strivings are bound in by our two oceans.

She welcomes with pride and pleasure the distinguished ladies in whose veins flow the blood of our founders, of the patriotic colonists, and the American soldiers who bared their breasts and freely yielded up their lives to establish the nation and make possible the glory and happiness of this era.

Welcome, thrice welcome, to this venerable soil, and to the homes and hearts of Georgians.

Mrs. Morgan, the State regent of Georgia, who delivered a clever and brilliant address, is a woman of unusual beauty and grace. As Miss Casey, she was one of the belles of Georgia and in every sense a worthy representative of the State regency. Her address was a brief and interesting history of the Organization in Georgia, and she was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Morgan's address, Mrs. Joseph Thompson made an address of welcome to the distinguished guests of the city, and in a charming way expressed her pleasure and happiness at welcoming them to Atlanta. Mrs. Thompson said :

Daughters of the American Revolution: This generation has inaugurated, and is now carrying to successful issue, a Revolution as fundamental in its consequences to womankind as was the American Revolution to mankind. The latter was fought out at bayonet's point and to the music of the cannon's roar. But the inspiration of our revolution is to be found in the justice, intelligence and love that Christian civilization has given to the world. Daughters of both revolutions are here—worthy of the ancestral blood that comes from Revolutionary sires and colonial dames!

The battling for political, religious and personal rights has given to the world more than the realization of Plato's dream. This great republic of the new world can only culminate in a grander and broader freedom of thought, action and achievement for all her citizens, irrespective of sex. Thus clasping hands with you in your beautiful aspirations toward perpetuating the memory of this heroic past, we extend you tender welcome.

Your excellent Order is but another of those now so numerous organizations looking toward a union of hearts and brotherhood and sisterhood of humanity, of which poets have sung and philosophers dreamed, "That divine event toward which all creation tends," when all shall move to victory under one banner, and that "banner over them shall be love."

Catching your inspiration as I stand here to-day, the representative of woman's part in this exposition—in this hour of hope's fairest fruition to me—aglow with aspirations of future usefulness, I rejoice to feel that in my ancestry are united both North and South. Born and reared beneath these sunny skies—treasuring the traditions, history and civilization of the old and new South, yet I trace with pride ancestral rooting in old Plymouth Rock. I rejoice to see you here, and thank you in the name of the woman's board for the contribution you make us of your sacred and valued relics, Revolutionary and colonial. We have a beautiful home in which they may be displayed to great advantage and where they will have protection commensurate to their priceless value. They will interest all who see them and tell their story to the young and old, awakening renewed interest in the history of our country, ever suggesting the

vast debt we owe for the blessing of freedom and kindling anew the fires of patriotism

May I be permitted to remark on the broadening and naturalizing effect of your organization. How even in the present growing spirit of fraternity between the sections of this country it still further cements the ties formerly sundered by civil strife, and binds together its members in bonds of love—for it knows no North, no South, no East or West. In every town and hamlet, from ocean to ocean, in humble cottage, as in gorgeous palace, are to be found the descendants of the sires of the Revolution who alike find membership and companionship in your distinguished Order.

Thus do you subserve your high purposes in reviving through all sources the names and the fame of the patriots of the Revolution, and giving to all in accord with the spirit and genius of our free institutions the honor such lineage confers. Thus will you further increase your numbers until yours will indeed be a grand army, enlisted under proud banners and for worthy and exalted purposes.

Again, ladies, I bid you welcome and express the hope that you may find your visit so agreeable, as not to be soon forgotten, while to us it will ever be a pleasant and abiding memory.

Following Mrs. Thompson was an address on "Our History," by Miss Eugenia Washington. It was full of interest and charming sketches of the history of the Organization and those prominently associated with it.

At the conclusion of Miss Washington's paper, Dr. Anita Newcome McGee, from District of Columbia, read an able address as representative from Utah Organization.

"Our Magazine" was the subject of Mrs. May L. Lockwood. She is one of the most distinguished women of the Organization, and received many attentions and honor during her visit to Atlanta.

Mrs Donald McLean, of New York, who is the most eloquent woman associated with any organization in the country, aroused the greatest enthusiasm during her address on the inspiring subject of patriotism. She is a woman of wonderful magnetism, and a physique and carriage that belongs to the queenliest type of American womanhood.

The principal address of the afternoon was that of Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, wife of Vice-President Adlai Stevenson. When she appeared at the woman's building under the escort of her distinguished husband, she was given the heartiest of receptions, and her address which followed was received with great enthusiasm. In speaking of the Society and its aims, Mrs. Stevenson said:

I am honored by being invited, with other ladies, to represent the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, gathered to-day in this new Mecca of the new South. Nor need I say that it gives me pleasure once again to meet you, with many of whom I have held sweet counsel in days gone by. It is with more than ordinary pleasure that I greet you, remembering that it was my privilege to sign the certificates of membership to the National Society of more than five thousand Daughters. You will pardon then, the maternal pride with which I look upon the representatives of some of my numerous family.

There can be no more fitting time than this to congratulate you upon the high character and success of your national, State and local officers. To

"You that hold a nobler office upon earth
Than arms or power or brains or birth
Could give the warrior kings of old"

is given the sacred duty of carrying to the happy completion the noble work so auspiciously begun by your first president-general. The land is rife with organizations of every kind and character for the elevation and promotion of woman; but the Daughters of the American Revolution are working especially for the future welfare of our country. The beneficent effect of the National Society we of this day will not know; our children will reap the harvest.

This day we not only celebrate the surrender of the haughty Cornwallis and the close of the Seven Years' War, but note an epoch in this land where the sun shines brightest, the breezes are balmiest, the home alike of brave men and fair women. Having broken with the past, it has entered, as we believe, upon a new era of prosperity and power. In our beloved land there is no patriotic heart that does not thrill with the echo of departed woes, as events follow fast, and one upon another which tell in unmistakable terms of buried animosities and of an "indivisible union of indestructible States."

In that silent city which stands a little beyond the "madding crowd" that surges in and out of that great metropolis on the lake, there rests a granite shaft above the quiet graves of those who fell by the wayside, far from home and friends. On that memorable morning, May 30, 1895, earnest women and heroic men united heart and hand with fervent prayer and quiet tear, dedicated a monument on Northern soil to the Confederate dead. I rejoice that in the home of my adoption such things can be. All honor to the generous men and women who bowed their heads in reverence while Southerners shed quiet tears over their loved and lost.

Less than a month ago the soldiers who stood face to face during the late war were right royally welcomed to the city of Louisville. You are all doubtless familiar with that masterful speech of the noted journalist, Henry Watterson, on that occasion. However, I beg your indulgence while I read the closing sentences of that address:

"The Union, with its system of Statehood still intact, survives; and with it a power and glory among men passing the dreams of the fathers of the republic. You and I fold our arms and go to sleep, leaving to younger men to hold and defend a property ten-fold greater than that received by us, its ownership unclouded and its title deeds recorded in heaven!"

The scene that followed this beggared description. The hoary-headed warrior and the gray-haired woman clasped hands, and once more alienated hearts beat as one, and the chasm forever closed—as we trust—that divided a now united people. Again, at Chattanooga the battle-scarred veterans and men of national repute, representatives of the blue and gray, united in accepting and dedicating the blood-bought battlefield as a national park, and there, together blended their voices in praise and thanksgiving.

Turning for a moment from the present to the past, we find that James Oglethorpe, a philanthropic member of Parliament, conceived the idea of seeking asylum for the small debtor class of England on the new continent. He obtained a charter from George II., in 1732, and in his honor called the new colony "Georgia." The next year Oglethorpe, with his first company of emigrants, reached the Savannah and selected a site for a city. Greatly encouraged, Oglethorpe returned to England and sent out a company from Darien. He returned in 1736, accompanied by John and Charles Wesley. John Wesley's hope was to convert the Indians and make Georgia a religious colony, but failing in that he returned to England. Whitfield also spent several years in the colony, and established at Savannah an orphan asylum. In spite of all Oglethorpe's efforts, the colony did not prosper, except in the Moravian settlements. In 1752 the trustees resigned their charter to the King. The liberties were then extended and the cession of Florida to the English rendered the future secure and nothing remained to retard the prosperity of Georgia.

It was not until a month had elapsed that news of the battle of Lexington reached

Charlotte, N. C. The people immediately met, declared themselves free from all allegiance to the King and promised to defend the independence thus asserted with their lives and fortunes. This was the first proposal to throw off the British yoke. Their countrymen at the North were in arms merely for the rights to which, as British subjects, they believed themselves entitled. The people of Mecklenburg were, however, the first to declare in favor of complete independence.

The story of the Revolution of Cowpens, Guilford Court House, King's Mountain, Eutaw Springs, and the terms of capitulation at Yorktown, in the old historic Morehouse (still standing) are all too familiar to need further mention. Quackenbos, from whom I have largely quoted, pays this beautiful tribute to the women of the Revolution: "The noble efforts of the women of our country must not be forgotten. Wishing to do all in their power for the noble cause, they organized societies and made up large quantities of clothing with their own hands for the suffering soldiers. Particularly was this done in Philadelphia, where Dr. Franklin's daughter and the wife of Gen. Joseph Reed took a prominent part in the movement. No less than \$7500 worth of clothing was thus contributed; and many a needy and ragged soldier invoked a blessing on the tender-hearted women of the dear land for which he fought, when he was enabled through their labors, to exchange his tattered garments for a warm and comfortable suit."

But what of the future? No doubt questions of as grave import will be presented to the coming generations as those which confronted our fathers. America, the heir of all the ages has and will rear a race of women that shall prove that the oft-repeated saying of Emerson, "America, thy name is opportunity!" has not been by them unheeded.

Faithfulness in the past has given you privileged times in which to live. The work is to go on. The triumphs of truth and righteousness are to be carried forward, down the course of years. We know not what God,

"From out whose hand

The centuries fall like grains of sand,"

may bring to the realization of those who live a hundred years to come. But we know that if you act your part well, your life will bear its contribution to human welfare, and help to ripen some fruit sweet to human taste and lovely in the eyes of God. Duty done, reaches in its effects down the ages and into eternity. Neither the prizes of life nor its usefulness are attained by accident. Faithfulness is, under God, the fountain of success. Humble though that success shall be, it will be precious. It is by the service of millions, thus faithful, that righteousness becomes triumphant, and the world is made better. You can live your life but once; and God has given you the high privileges of going forth into it in earnest days, that you may receive and be blessed by the affluent results which, under his providence, have come out of the past endeavor, and, in nobly doing your whole duty, may add some strength to the holy movements which are now working out the divine designs on earth.

And all this not in the full glare of public life, but in the shade of that gentler, albeit, higher "sphere," for which the training and culture of a century's experience here have tended to better fit you.

The other addresses of the afternoon were by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Rhode Island, on "Colonial Hall;" Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes, of Tennessee, "Influence of Patriotic Societies;" Mrs. Daniel Lathrop, of Massachusetts, "Children of the American Revolution;" Mrs. V. K. Maddox, of California, "Our Common Ancestry."

Mrs. William Dickson's reception in the afternoon was a very brilliant affair. The house was elaborate in its decorations of palms and

flowers. The dining hall was particularly pretty with large bowls of pink roses and superb statuary in the carved pedestals around the room. The guests were received in the front salon, which was charming in its furnishings. Mrs. Dickson is noted for her delightful manner of entertaining and the reception was elegant in every way.

The beautiful rooms of the Concordia Club in the evening, on the occasion of the grand ball in honor of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames, by the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Board of Woman Managers of the Cotton States and International Exposition and the Colonial Committee of the Woman's Department presented a scene that has never been surpassed in brilliancy by any social function in this country.

The gathering was one of illustrious and handsome people, and the costumes made the splendid rooms an Aladdin's palace for wonderful color and brilliance. The music from the Spanish orchestra floated over a vast company, mingling delicacy of sound with perfume and flowers, with jewels and marvelous fabrics.

The ballroom was festooned with flags and the national colors, and was adorned with flowers and splendid palms; the banquet hall, where an elegant repast was served, was redolent with flowers and luminous with the lights from shaded lamps.

PENNSYLVANIA.

* * The Chester County Chapter held its meeting at West Chester September 19, at the home of Mrs. Thomas W. Marshall. Notwithstanding the great heat the meeting was one of the best and most enthusiastic held during the last twelve months. A review of the work done, and the prosperity of the Society afforded much encouragement. The membership has grown rapidly, more than doubling itself the past year. The November meeting will be at the home of Mrs. E. D. Bingham. At the last meeting the following resolution was heartily endorsed:

Realizing what patriotism and self-sacrifice were necessary to establish American Independence through the Revolutionary War, and to maintain our government during the Civil War, we, the Chester County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, recommend that a suitable text-book be provided and instruction be given in all of the public schools throughout Chester county in the principles of the United States Government and in the high and imperative duties of citizenship.

* * Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, of Pittsburgh, State regent, met the members of Col. Hugh White Chapter September 21, at the residence of the regent, Mrs. Louis A. Scott, Lock Haven.

* * The Yorktown Chapter, at York, after four months' vacation, resumed its meetings October 2, at Willow Bridges, the home of Governor Black. The first business disposed of was the election of officers for the ensuing year. This resulted in retaining, with one or two exceptions, those already in office, viz: Regent, Miss Louise Dawson Black;

vice-regent, Mrs. George Fisher; registrar, Miss Eliza E. Cochran; treasurer, Miss Mary D. Croll; recording secretary, Mrs. Henry A. Ebert; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. W. Spangler.

A report, giving a synopsis of the work of the Society for the past year recited the facts of the organization of Yorktown Chapter at the home of Mrs. H. D. Schmidt, and named as the literary products of the year the following papers: "Reminiscences of Old York," "The Conway Cabal," "Letters from the Father of our Country," "The Visit of Lafayette to York on his Last Visit to the United States," "A thrilling account of some of the perils and hardships endured by our ancestors in their struggle for independence." The growth of the idea to mark the spot where Col. Thomas Hartley was buried, was noted. After this followed an animated discussion upon ways and means of adding to the Hartley memorial fund. Mrs. James W. Latimer read a most interesting and entertaining sketch of "James Smith, his Patriotism and his Oddities," from the pen of the Rev. Robert Cathcart, grandfather of Judge Latimer.

The closing and prominent feature of the occasion, was the presentation to the Chapter by Mr. John C. Jordan, president of the York County Historical Society, a gift from their descendant, Dr. Charles H. Hall, of Macon, Ga., of pictures of Thomas Hartley and Mrs. Hartley.

* * * The Pittsburgh Chapter has decided to make an exhibit at the opening of the Pittsburgh Carnegie library, November 5. Members of the Chapter, or their friends, having colonial, Mexican or Revolutionary relics and will exhibit them, are called upon by Mrs. Park Painter, regent, and Mrs. Christian McKee, chairman, to do so. The exhibit of the Chapter at the Atlanta Fair, is quoted as being very fine.

* * * The Merion Chapter was entertained on October 1, by Mrs. Deborah M. Cresswell at her residence at Overbrook. A literary and historical programme preceded the tea. The Chapter tendered a vote of thanks to J. M. Munyon for his kindness in having their historic gavel mounted in silver. This gavel is made of a piece of the original floor of Lower Merion Friends' Meeting House, built in 1695, whose bi-centennial celebration began October 5. Miss Margaret B. Harvey read her "Ode for the Bi-Centennial of Lower Merion Friends' Meeting House, respectfully dedicated to all descendants of Cambrian sires." Mrs. Cresswell displayed her fine collection of Revolutionary silhouettes and autographs, and also the family Bible of William ap Edward, which came over in the ship *Lyon*, August, 1682. Mrs. Cresswell is a descendant of William ap Edward, also of Thomas Ellis, the first Pennsylvania poet, and register-general under William Penn. The tea table presented a bewildering array of colonial china and silver.

* * * A largely attended meeting of Donegal Chapter, Lancaster, took place at the residence of the Misses Rohrer, on North Duke street, October 11. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Mrs. Henry Carpenter, regent; Mrs. D. B. Case, vice-regent; Miss M. Lou Rohrer, treasurer; Miss Susan R. Slaymaker, recording secretary; Miss Sarah W.

Walker, corresponding secretary; Miss Serena M. North, registrar; Miss Elizabeth Atlee, historian; Miss Martha B. Clark, assistant historian. The new board of managers consists of the following: Mrs. Wm. P. Brinton, Mrs. Amos H. Mylin, Mrs. H. E. Slaymaker, Mrs. E. Enfield Walker, Mrs. H. M. North, Mrs. E. B. Ilyus, Mrs. DuBois Rohrer, Miss Susan P. Walker, Miss Sarah S. Long.

The next meeting will be at the residence of Mrs. H. M. North, Columbia.

* * The Pittsburgh chapter selected as its representatives at the congress in Atlanta, Mrs. Stephen McCandless, Mrs. Rachel Foster, Miss Mary McCandless, Miss Julia Morgan Harding, Miss Sarah McCandless, Mrs. Christian I. McKee and Miss Kate McKnight.

* * The Allegheny County Chapter held its opening reunion of the new year, October 11. It assembled, almost 200 in number, in the hall of the Twentieth Century Club, Pittsburgh. The gathering was marked by features of interesting character. Chief of these was the presentation of a historic gavel to the Chapter by Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, the State regent. The gavel was made from the wood of a mulberry tree to which was bound in 1720 the great-grandfather of Mrs. Hogg, John Harris, of Harrisburg, and from whom the city took its name. John Harris, as the record states, was bound to a tree to be burned to death by the Indians because he refused to sell them rum. In her brief address of presentation, Mrs. Hogg outlined the interesting history.

Miss Matilda Denny, County regent, received the gavel amid the enthusiastic applause of the patriotic daughters.

In the annual session a number of interesting reports were submitted, covering the social and business doings of the two chapters, the Pittsburgh Chapter and Allegheny County Chapter. Over the former Mrs. Park Painter presided as regent. Mrs. Sullivan Johnson presented the report. She recalled the celebration held in February last at the residence of Mrs. Park Painter in honor of George Washington, the reception given by the Sons of the Revolution to the Daughters at the Pittsburgh Club, the anniversary club celebration in June at the Darlington residence, Guyasuta, and the afternoon entertainment and tea at the home of Miss Denny. In response to a request for relics for the Atlanta Exposition, the report stated that sixty-five articles of unique and historic value had been forwarded. During the year, also, a series of talks had been enjoyed by the Chapter.

One of the occurrences of the year, the report said, was the presentation to the Chapter by Mrs. Annie Larimer Jones, of a die of the seal of the Society, the handle of which had been carved from a piece of wood from the old Block House. Concluding, the report said:

An unexpected, and appreciated, honor has lately come to us from the hand of Charles A. Painter, the son of one of our esteemed members. He generously proposed to secure the amount necessary to purchase the famous portrait of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, painted by William House, for presentation by the Daughters of the American Revolution to the city of Pittsburgh. This kind offer was gratefully accepted. The

Chapter now numbers 259, with 20 applicants, whose papers are now being considered. One death is recorded for the year, that of Mrs. Mary Purviance Irwin.

Miss Matilda Denny presided as regent over the sessions of the County Chapter. Reports related to the property and possessions of the Daughters, and were sent by Mrs. W. J. Moorhead, the secretary, but who is still ill from the accident sustained some weeks since by a fall from her carriage.

A purchase has been made during the year of a house in the neighborhood known as Kings Exchange, the tablet to Col. Boquet has been removed from City Hall and adjusted in the Block House property.

In the election in the Pittsburgh Chapter, Miss Matilda Denny was named regent; Mrs. Park Painter, vice-regent; Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, recording secretary; Mrs. Charles H. Scott, corresponding secretary; Miss Kate McKnight, treasurer; Miss Sidney Page, registrar; Mrs. C. W. Bassett, historian, and a board of directors, including Mrs. M. K. Moorhead, Mrs. James R. Mellon, Mrs. C. I. McKee, Mrs. James B. Oliver and Mrs. John S. Holmes. The County Chapter elected a board of directors, who will elect officers at a later date. This board included Mrs. Park Painter, Mrs. Matilda Denny, Miss Mary McCandless, Miss Kate McKnight, Mrs. Albert Childs, Mrs. Byron Painter, Mrs. W. J. Holland, Mrs. W. J. Moorhead, Mrs. Remsen Messler.

. At a meeting of the Lewisburg Chapter, held October 7, the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Wm. C. Walls; vice-regent, Mrs. Joseph C. Bucher; registrar, Miss Ida Frick; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Leon B. Wolfe; recording secretary, Miss Annie Dale; treasurer, Mrs. Andrew A. Leiser; Board of Managers, Miss Alice Graham and Mrs. Charles S. Wolfe.

. The Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown, held its annual meeting October 11. After the reports for the year were read and accepted the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Regent, Miss Minnie F. Mickley; vice-regent, Mrs. Alfred G. Saeger; historian, Miss Florence Iredell; corresponding secretary, Miss Irene B. Martin; recording secretary, Mrs. Robert Iredell, Jr.; treasurer, Mrs. Thomas W. Saeger; Board of Managers, Mrs. M. L. Kauffman, Mrs. Charles M. Dodson, Mrs. Daniel Yoder and Miss Fannie Kohler; first alternate delegate to the Continental Congress in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Robert Iredell, Jr.; second alternate, Mrs. Alfred E. Saeger.

NEW YORK.

. The Saratoga Chapter has elected: Regent, Miss Kate Batcheller; first vice-regent, Miss Rhoda Thompson; second vice-regent, Miss Anna M. Jones; recording secretary, Miss Elizabeth Brown; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Cairns; registrar, Mrs. James Mingay; historian, Mrs. C. S. McKnight.

. The Ondawa Chapter, Cambridge, met with Mrs. Randles, October 1.

** The Albany Chapter has sent out a communication stating that, for the purpose of stimulating the study of United States history in the high schools and academies of Albany and Rensselaer counties, it is its intention to offer two prizes for the best answer-papers on the American Revolution, written at a special examination, to be held March 26, 1896, in all the institutions in Albany and Rensselaer counties that take regents' examinations. Mrs. Morton, wife of the Governor, signs the communication.

** The Wyltwyck Chapter, Kingston, met at the residence of C. W. Deyo, September 23, as the guests of Miss Elizabeth Deyo, a member of the Society; and, October 3, held a regular monthly meeting at the residence of Augustus H. Bruyn.

The Daughters are occupying every spare moment preparing plans for the coming series of historical events which are to be given in Kingston. It is the intention of Wyltwyck Chapter in having an "historical week," to reproduce as faithfully as possible representations of important events in the early history of Kingston. Kingston is rich in incidents of this character, which can be illustrated in the manner contemplated by the Chapter. Among those which will be placed upon the stage are the visit of Peter Stuyvesant during the Esopus wars; the treaty of peace made by him with the Esopus Indians; the treaty made by Gov. Nichols with the Esopus tribe and the Minnisinks, by which vast sections of land were ceded to Dutch settlers; the captivity of the Huguenot matrons and maidens; their rescue by Louis Du Bois and the men under his command; various attacks of the Indans on the settlers; the meeting of the committee of safety; the convening of the first senate and assembly; the promulgation of the first constitution of the State; the inauguration of George Clinton; the marriage of Gov. Clinton to Miss Tappan; inauguration ball following Gov. Clinton's inauguration; the opening of the first term of the supreme court under the new constitution by John Jay, chief justice; the visit of Washington, and his reception by the trustees of Kingston and the consistory of the Dutch church.

The primary object of the Chapter in giving this "historical week" is by a species of object lessons to impress upon the minds of the people of Kingston and of the county the patriotic character of the early inhabitants of the place, and it is their intention, so far as possible, to have the lineal descendants of the original actors in these early scenes to take part in the coming celebration.

** At a recent meeting of Wyltwyck Chapter, Mrs. William S. Kenyon, Jr., regent, was chosen as a delegate to attend the National Congress of the Society at the Atlanta Exposition, October 18 and 19. The Chapter also received an invitation from Mrs. William Lawton, Fairview, Port Ewen, to attend a reception at her home on the afternoon of October 16, the date of the burning of Kingston, which the Chapter usually celebrated by "fleeing to Hurley."

** The one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the second battle

of Bemus Heights was celebrated October 7, by the Saratoga Chapter, and modest though the celebration was, it was a credit to the patriotism of the people who arranged it.

Upon the spot where the farmer soldiers of October 7, 1777, distinguished themselves, a party of Saratogians, joined by the vice-regent of the Saratoga Chapter, Miss Rhoda Thompson, of Ballston, accompanied by Miss Alice Thompson, joined a party of "Sons and Daughters" from Albany on the historic Freeman's Farm.

After a most felicitous interchange of greetings and sentiments, and enjoying a genuine basket picnic, the party was favored with an effective historic address by George Lawyer, of Albany.

A tramp through the fields to the spot where Gen. Benedict Arnold was wounded in his final and terrific assault on the Hessians in their fortifications, the remains of which are still visible, was enjoyed by the whole party. The balance of the battle tablets were visited by carriage.

* * The Wyltwyck Chapter was entertained by Mrs. Lawton at her home "Fairview," October 15. This is the regular chapter day, on which is commemorated the burning of Kingston. As the usual public celebration was omitted this year, from deference to the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which is to be held at Atlanta, to which the regent of Wyltwyck Chapter has been sent as a delegate, and because the members are so engaged with preparations for the historical pageant, Mrs. Lawton kindly invited the "Daughters" to a tea. A delightful two hours was spent around a great wood fire in much entertaining talk on questions regarding the purposes of the Society, the recent visit to the Oneida Chapter, the historical pageant, and on physical culture, a subject most happily introduced by one of the ladies.

"Wyltwyck Chapter has been criticised," remarked one of its members, "because it has chosen as a Chapter Day one which commemorates a great disaster, rather than one which celebrates a joyful event. What is there in the past which thrills the world with a higher emotion than the story of the fires by which the martyrs were tried? And was it not by suffering that we arose to be a great nation? It was trial and suffering which called forth the noble spirit of our Revolutionary ancestors, and it is this which Wyltwyck Chapter seeks to recall and commemorate on this day."

* * The Oneida Chapter, Utica, celebrated Chapter Day at the home of their regent, Mrs. Dr. W. E. Ford, October 9. The celebration was in commemoration of the battle of Oriskany, although August 6 is the date of the anniversary of the battle. The celebration proved a marked success, and the programme presented was exceedingly interesting. The Chapter was honored with the presence of Miss M. I. Forsyth, of Kingston, the State regent, and a member of the Wyltwyck Chapter, and Mrs. Charles Burhans, ex-vice-president general of the National Society, and member of the National Advisory Board of 1894, and Miss Rawdon, regent at Little Falls. Mrs. Ford had charge of the exercises.

Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor read a short historical sketch of the events surrounding the battle of Oriskany and the cause which resulted in the encounter. The State regent, Miss Forsyth, made an address, in which she said that she took a peculiar interest in Oneida Chapter on account of a visit paid her Chapter, the Wyltwyck, by Miss Mary Davidson Miller, of Utica, several years ago. Miss Miller, she said, returned to Utica and soon after Oneida Chapter was formed. Miss Forsyth attributed the interest manifested in the organization of the local chapter to the visit and to interest taken in the Wyltwyck Chapter by Miss Miller.

Mrs. Ford then introduced Miss Christian, who gave an interesting paper on Henry Timmerman or Zimmerman, as he was sometimes called, of whom she is a descendant. Henry Timmerman was a lieutenant-ensign under Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, and Miss Christian related the details of the relief expedition to Fort Stanwix. Lieut. Timmerman lived about three miles below Little Falls. During the battle of Oriskany he was severely wounded by a bullet piercing his body. His companions thought that they would leave him on the field, but he begged so hard that they placed him on the flat boat with Gen. Herkimer and took him to the home of Gen. Herkimer. He remained at that place for six weeks. The body of Lieut. Timmerman lies in the Snell Bush Cemetery, near Little Falls.

Mrs. W. Stuart Walcott read a poem, written for the occasion by Mrs. Dr. William H. Watson. Miss Carrie M. Smith read a paper on her ancestors, Col. Nicholas Smith and his uncle, John Bellinger. These men helped Gen. Herkimer to the saddle after he had been wounded. Miss Smith described the situation of affairs at the time of the battle, when all the residents of the valley fled to the forts for safety. Col. Nicholas Smith and his wife were massacred by Indians, while on their way to a fort, on May 10, 1779. This, she said, was characteristic of the times.

Mrs. Charlotte A. Pitcher read a description of the battle of Oriskany. "General Nicholas Herkimer" was the subject of a paper by Miss Gertrude Herkimer Coxe, a descendant of Gen. Herkimer's sister, Mrs. Frye. The paper was a valuable sketch of the career of the General.

A reception followed, and was participated in by the ladies, their husbands and friends. A collation was served. The occasion was a very enjoyable one.

Oneida Chapter has decided to offer a price of \$25 for the public school children in Utica for the best article on American history.

. The meeting of Tuscarora Chapter, October 12, called forth a large attendance. Arrangements to receive the State regent, Miss Forsyth, of Kingston, were put under way. It is expected that she will visit this city in a few weeks. Miss Forsyth will be given a reception by the members of the Chapter at the home of Mrs. Henry Oliver Ely.

A committee, consisting of Mrs. Minnie Matthews, Mrs. William Schultz, Mrs. Mary Thurston Campbell and Miss Augusta Childs, was appointed to prepare by-laws for the Chapter.

The National Society has requested that, so far as possible, the various

chapters be called by some name of local Indian or colonial significance. The name "Tuscarora" (keeper of the council fires) received the most votes at this meeting, and will, doubtless, be the name by which the local chapter will be known.

CONNECTICUT.

* * Nine Connecticut chapters sent collections to the Atlanta Exposition. The result is an array of curios that is wonderful—books, wearing apparel, laces, historic cannon balls, iron lamps, State documents—everything you can think of, and all bearing that historic charm which is indescribable.

Two documents claim special interest. It seemed strange that Connecticut, and not Georgia possess them. One of these is a copy of the old constitution of the State of Georgia, 1798, certified under the seal of the State, and bearing the name of James Jackson as governor. The other is a certified copy of the act of the Georgia Legislature repealing the Yazoo grant, also under the seal of the State, with the name of James Jackson, governor, who fought that fraud so bravely and successfully. These two documents are the property of Prof. Baldwin, of Yale University.

One of the most interesting things in Connecticut's colonial collection is a miniature Connecticut farm made from the famous Charter oak. It is a tiny thing, ingeniously carved, showing the farm-house with its "lean-to," its stock, its fowls, etc., all within a space of less than ten square inches. As one looks at the picture it presents, the story of the tree from whose wood it was made comes back in all its romantic interest. The old tree fell a number of years ago, but its wood is still treasured; and it is with mingled emotions that one looks upon it in the ingenious form it bears at the Exposition.

The Connecticut women's display at the Exposition grounds reflects great credit on the chairman, Mrs. S. T. Kinney, as well as her assistant commissioners, Mrs. D. Ward Anthrop and Mrs. W. S. Chappell.

* * The Katherine Gaylord Chapter, of Bristol, entertained a delegation of regents and other officers of the Order at a picnic lunch at Lake Compounce, September 27, more than half the chapters in the State being represented. In all, ninety sat down to a lunch arranged under the supervision of Mrs. W. E. Sessions, Mrs. Harry Barnes and Mrs. L. G. Merrick, of the committees on Decorations, Tables and Refreshments. Mrs. A. J. Muzzy, regent, presided and introduced the speakers. Those who responded to toasts were Mrs. Holcomb, of Hartford; Mrs. Clarke, State regent, of Middletown; Mrs. E. E. Newell, of Bristol; Mrs. Newcomb, of New Haven; Miss Mary Root and Miss Clara Bowman, of Bristol.

* * The Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, New Haven, held its first meeting, October 8, in the armory of the Second company Governor's Foot Guard. Mrs. Morris F. Tyler, the regent, presided. The total number of the Society is one hundred and seventeen. The reports of the various officers were

received, which showed the organization in a very prosperous condition. The following named were elected: Regent, Mrs. M. F. Tyler; vice-regent, Mrs. L. B. Morris; registrar, Mrs. C. F. Newcomb; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. H. Jenkins; recording secretary, Mrs. H. S. Miller; treasurer, Mrs. W. Beecher; historian, Mrs. T. W. T. Curtis. The following named were elected as members of the board of managers: Mrs. Galpin, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Kinney and Mrs. Champion.

. The second annual meeting of the Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter was held, October 11, at Mrs. James R. Mason's.

NEW JERSEY.

. The annual meeting of Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth, was held October 11, at Mrs. E. G. Putnam's, regent of this Chapter.

The house was most tastefully dressed, it being "Columbus Day," the day ordered by the State Regent as the annual meeting of all the chapters of New Jersey. The guests were received by the regent, Mrs. Putnam, and the State regent, Mrs. William Stryker.

Mrs. Putnam was in full regalia, wearing about her neck the red watered ribbon denoting her rank, as well as the colors of the Boudinot Chapter, depending from which was the gold and emerald badge of the Daughters of the American Revolution; below this, again, the beautiful badge of the "Colonial Dames of New Jersey," and still another of the "National Mary Washington Monumental Association," of which she is an hereditary life member.

The Regent called the Chapter to order, announcing that owing to the absence at the triennial general convention of their chaplain, the Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, the Rev. G. W. Farrar would take his place and open the function with prayer. The Secretary's report was read by Mrs. Charles Marsh Pyne. Matters of importance to the Chapter were read by the registrar, Mrs. Montgomery Bond.

The balloting for chapter officers for the ensuing year resulted in all those then in office being re-elected: Mrs. E. G. Putnam, regent; Mrs. B. H. Campbell, vice-regent; Mrs. Charles Marsh Pyne, secretary; Mrs. Otis A. Glazebrook, treasurer; Mrs. Montgomery Bond, registrar; the Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, chaplain.

After a few very agreeable words were spoken to the Chapter by the State regent, Mrs. Stryker, Mrs. Charles A. Thorne, of the Middlebrook Chapter, at Bound Brook, was introduced, and read a most able paper on the "First American Colonists." Mrs. Thorne related many most interesting facts of our ancestry, of the growth of the several colonies and of their industries; when, at the colony of Jamestown being settled, the people commenced planting mulberry trees, and everybody undertook the growing of silkworms for the manufacture of silk, which cost more than their weight in gold. The last silk gown sent by the loyal Americans was that worn by the Queen of George the III. The silk came from New Jersey. They never knew the worth of other products, and little attention was paid to

raising cotton or potatoes. The latter were used as a dessert, and it was thought wrong to eat them often. They were not to be eaten every day, for if so a man could not live seven years, while five bushels were counted a large crop for a farmer. She spoke of how the farmers regulated their farming by the position of the sun to the zodiac, and told of the customs of our forefathers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

* * The Derry Chapter met, October 15, with Mrs. E. G. Parsons. It is the purpose of this organization to make a careful study of the history of Derry and Londonderry, and the characteristics of the first settlers.

* * The Manchester Chapter met at Mrs. G. B. Chandler's, October 7. The following officers were elected for the next year: Regent, Mrs. David Cross; vice-regent, Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke; secretary, Mrs. H. E. Burnham; registrar, Mrs. Frank Preston; historian, Mrs. Olive Rand Clarke; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Stark; managers, Mrs. Lucy C. Plummer, Mrs. Joseph R. Weston, Mrs. George Eastman, Mrs. A. T. Thoits, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Z. F. Campbell, Mrs. L. B. Bodwell and Miss Nellie Snow. Recently two new members have been added: Mrs. Hall, whose father was in the Revolution, and Mrs. Robie, a granddaughter of Gen. Stark. There are now sixty-eight members in the local society.

TENNESSEE.

* * The Wautaga Chapter held its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. C. C. Huntington, Memphis, September 23. The season's work began with the historical subject of Bemus Heights, Stillwater, or Freeman's Farm, as the engagement of September 19, 1777, is variously styled. Several questions of moment were considered.

* * The Cumberland Chapter met at the residence of Mrs. Nat Baxter, Jr., Nashville, October 3, with Mrs. East, the State vice-regent, in the chair, Mrs. Drouillard, the regent, being still in Europe.

It opened with song and prayer. There was a good attendance and quite an enthusiastic meeting, five new members being admitted. Mrs. Joseph Acklen was elected historian. Mrs. Dorris, the secretary of the Chapter, gave a patriotic address. Mrs. Annie S. Gilchrist, the poetess of the Chapter, recited her poem, "Put None but Americans on Guard To-Night." Mrs. Dorris read an invitation from the Memphis and Knoxville ladies to the Chapter to attend a reception given by them "Tennessee Day," October 5. It was signed by Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes, of Memphis, and Mrs. Matthew McClung and Mrs. Ballard Lockett, of Knoxville. A most interesting programme was prepared for Tennessee Day at the Atlanta Fair, including a banquet; all the dainties for which were brought by special train from Knoxville. A large representation came from Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville and Chattanooga. The Tennessee women celebrated the day during the Revolution, upon which the "clans" met at Sycamore, and marched to King's Mountain. Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes, State regent, pre-

sided, and among other papers one was read by Miss Mary Desha, of Washington, D. C., on "The Tennessee Woman's Heritage of Patriotism."

Sunday was another brilliant day for Memphians. Rev. N. M. Long, pastor of Strangers' Church, Memphis, preached eloquently to the Daughters of the American Revolution at the First Methodist Church. The church, a very large one, was packed to the doors. Dr. Long's sermon was brimming over with patriotism. He urged the Daughters of the American Revolution to continue in the good work of instilling patriotism into the minds and hearts of all.

Dr. Long is the chaplain of the first chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, formed in Tennessee and in Memphis, and it was fitting that he should celebrate with Tennesseans and the Daughters of the American Revolution the anniversary of the battle of Kings Mountain.

** The regular monthly meeting of Dolly Madison Chapter was held September 23, at the residence of Mrs. Annie Yates, Memphis.

** The Campbell Chapter, Nashville, met at the residence of the Regent, October 9. A paper showing patient research and much originality was read on "Early Times in Sumner County," by Miss Valeria E. Allen, of Gallatin, a granddaughter of Gov. Wm. Trousdale and great-granddaughter of Capt. James Trousdale, who received for military services in the Continental army a large grant of land in that county, a part of it being where the town of Gallatin now stands.

GEORGIA.

** Under the auspices of the Atlanta Chapter, Daughters representing nearly every Chapter in the United States assembled in informal convention at the Fair, October 18 and 19.

From a social point of view, the genial and hospitable sisters of the Southland left nothing to be desired. A beautiful reception, complimentary to the Daughters, was given on the evening of October 18; two afternoon receptions were also arranged. Speakers for the meeting were arranged as follows: Opening address, morning session, Mrs. John W. Foster; "Our History," Miss Eugenia, Washington, Va., alternate, Mrs. John R. Putnam, N. Y.; "Committee of One," Dr. Anita N. McGee, D. C., alternate, Mrs. M. O. Earle, S. C.; "National Hymn," Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocumb, Conn., alternate, Miss Janet Richards, Md.; "Our Magazine," Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, D. C., alternate, Mrs. Wm. S. Stryker, N. J.; "Patriotism," Mrs. Donald McLean, N. Y., alternate, Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Mich.

Afternoon Session—Opening address, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill., alternate, Mrs. H. Kerfoot, Ill. "Colonial Hall," Mrs. Joshua Wilbur, R. I., alternate, Mrs. Wm. F. Slocum, Jr., Col.; "Influence of Patriotic Societies," Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes, Tenn., alternate, Mrs. J. B. Clarke, Tex.; "Children of the American Revolution," Mrs. Daniel Lathrop, Mass., alternate, Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Ill.; "Our Common Ancestry," Mrs. V. K. Maddox, Col.

. The Augusta Chapter met October 12. The especial object of the meeting was for the Chapter to take action on the application for membership of Miss E. H. Baxter, of Sparta. Her papers were read and unanimously accepted. Miss Baxter has as her Revolutionary ancestors Daniel Richardson, lieutenant in the Revolutionary army, and Capt. Andrew Baxter.

. The result of the annual nominating meeting of Favier Chapter, Rome, October 12, was the placing in nomination of Mrs. Ethel Hillyer Harris and Mrs. Henry Norton for the position of regent for the ensuing year.

Both these ladies are prominent in literary and social circles, Mrs. Harris being one of the most accomplished writers in the city and the author of a number of charming stories and poems. Mrs. M. A. Nevin, the retiring regent, has held the enviable position for four years and has been very prominent in patriotic work. She is a granddaughter of Gen. John Sevier, the solidier statesman.

. The Atlanta Chapter held a meeting, October 11, in the library of the State Capitol and elected officers for the coming year. Mrs. F. H. Orme, who has been regent for two years, the full time permitted by the by-laws of the Atlanta Chapter, retired from office. She made a farewell address to the Society. Mrs. William Dickinson was unanimously elected regent in her place. It is Mrs. Dickinson's third election to the office. She is chairman for the reception to the Daughters and Dames, and has held very prominent positions in connection with colonial work and interests. The other officers elected were: Mrs. Porter King, vice-regent; Mrs. A. V. Gude, registrar; Miss Aurelia Roach, recording secretary; Mrs. I. Y. Sage, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Byers, historian.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

. The first meeting of the Dolly Madison Chapter was held, October 8, in the apartments of Dr. Julia Cleves Harrison, Miss Elizabeth Shelden and Miss Grace Temple, the three bachelor girls who have been so pleasantly associated in Washington. Some business was disposed of, and a social session ensued, in which the interchange of happenings, incident to the summer vacation, played the most important part. No programme had been arranged, but music and song gave variety to the evening.

. As the car containing the old Liberty Bell, *en route* to the Atlanta Fair, October 4, stood in the open street, in Washington city, surrounded by the High School Cadets and the eager crowd of citizens, the representatives of the Continental Chapter mounted the car and presented a beautiful bunch of roses, with a short, pleasing address from the regent, Mrs. M. A. Ballinger. The Mayor of Philadelphia responded most gracefully, and said he had issued an order permitting the Daughters of the American Revolution in Philadelphia to hold their meetings henceforth in Independence Hall. He

believed in the progress of women and in the Society of the Daughters, to which Mrs. Ballinger wittily responded: "If there were no 'daughters' there would be no 'sons.'" Two ladies of the Chapter then tied the flowers on the old bell by white and blue ribbons, the red of the roses forming the tricolor.

. The Mary Washington Chapter started its season's meetings, October 15, at the Washington Club. There was a large attendance, and, after the business programme, musical and literary exercises were held. Miss Yeatman sang, and Mrs. D. S. Lamb read a historical paper.

. The Young Ladies' Chorus Auxiliary to the Daughters of the American Revolution, held its first fall meeting and rehearsal, October 15, at 3070 Q street, the home of G. Washington Ball. The rehearsals will be continued at regular intervals. They are under the able management of Miss Yeatman, who will devote herself to their training through the coming season. Much pleasure is anticipated, as well as profit, by the members of this chorus. In the Society it will fill a long-felt want at all social gatherings, both national and local.

The committee on management, composed of Miss Fanny Randolph Ball, chairman; Miss Edna Doe, from the Mary Washington Chapter; Miss Middleton, from the Army and Navy, and Miss Stakely, of the Columbia Chapter, with Miss Yeatman, have labored faithfully during the past summer, and now view with satisfaction the success that is about to crown their efforts.

. A large party of Daughters engaged a special train for October 15, for the Atlanta Exposition. All Daughters and their friends desiring to take advantage of this train applied to the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, room 52, 902 F. street, or to Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

ILLINOIS.

. The Rockford Chapter met September 17, at the residence of Mrs. Ralph Emerson. It was the anniversary of the adoption of the United States Constitution and additionally the ladies celebrated the great naval victory of John Paul Jones which occurred on September 23. The meeting was in charge of Mrs. Byron Graham. Mrs. Luther Derwent told of the life of Alexander Hamilton, and Mrs. C. E. Herrick of the adoption of the constitution by the States. Mrs. Theron Pierpont gave a brief sketch of the lives of Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Randolph and Mason, of Virginia, who refused to sign the document. A vivid description of Paul Jones' naval victory, written by Mrs. W. F. Barnes, was read by Mrs. Root.

. The Chicago Chapter held its annual election October 9. Mrs. John N. Jewett, regent of the Chapter for the last two years, presided. Since Mrs. Jewett's leadership began the organization has risen from a debt of \$200 to a present surplus in the treasury of the same amount, in addition to substantial aid-giving to the Key Monument and to the Harrison Portrait Fund. The ballots resulted in the election of the official ticket, with

the exception of Mrs. Sylvanus Trippe as a director, who will be absent from the city this winter, and Mrs. Adlai T. Ewing was nominated to fill the vacancy. The new officers are: Regent, Mrs. Penoyer L. Sherman; vice-regent, Mrs. James H. Walker; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick Dickenson; recording secretary, Mrs. Frederick W. Becker; registrar, Mrs. Frederick A. Smith; treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Bundy; directors, Mesdames Ephraim A. Otis, S. H. Crane, M. S. Bradley, Thomas S. McClelland, Adlai T. Ewing.

The new board of officers met at the Wellington, Chicago, October 15, and made preliminary arrangements for the winter's programme. Among the leading features is to be a reception to the State regents of the Society in November. During the winter, papers will be read by Mrs. James Otis on "Washington Portraits and Engravings;" Mrs. Frederick Smith on "Modern Republics," and Mrs. Pajeau on "The Puritans in Holland and America."

VIRGINIA.

. The regular monthly meeting of the Beverley Manor Chapter, of Staunton, took place at the residence of James R. Taylor, Saturday evening, October 5. The course of parlor lectures will be resumed. The subject of study for the next meeting will be "Scientific Men of the Eighteenth Century."

OHIO.

. The Cincinnati Chapter met, October 7, in Liberty Hall, to consider nominations previous to the election of officers to be held the first Monday in November. Mrs. H. B. Morehead, the regent, was in the chair. Miss Clara Chipman Newton acted as secretary. A number of the prominent members were present. It was decided that the last Monday in each month be given to the enlargement of the work in the city, by holding an informal afternoon reception. Accordingly, the first of these socials was announced for October 28, at Mrs. Frank Wilson's home, Mount Auburn.

INDIANA.

. The Indianapolis Chapter celebrated the second battle of Bemus Heights, October 7, with a meeting held at the residence of Mrs. James R. Carnahan, at Woodruff place. Mrs. Bement Lyman read a paper relating to the history of the battle, which was discussed by the members of the Organization. The annual election resulted in the following choice: Regent, Mrs. Frances Tuttle Sayles; vice-regent, Miss Catherine Merrill; recording and corresponding secretary, Mrs. Sue E. Hatch Perkins; registrar, Mrs. Edward Dean; historian, Mrs. Fannie Wilder Winchester.

MAINE.

. The annual meeting of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter was held, October 12, at the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Portland. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. J. E. Palmer; vice-regents, Mrs. S. E. Legrew, Mrs. Warren King; secretary,

Miss Crie; treasurer, Mrs. W. R. Webb; auditor, Mrs. A. M. Tenney; board of commissioners, Mrs. G. O. Bailey, Mrs. Frank Robinson, Mrs. Annie McL. Horne, Miss Julia W. Soule, Mrs. E. P. Wilson; registrar, Mrs. Marquis F. King; historian, Mrs. Abbie L. McDonald.

KENTUCKY.

. The John Marshall Chapter, Louisville, met, October 4, for the purpose of electing new officers for the ensuing year. Mrs. E. P. Weissinger was the hostess, and the meeting was held at Mme. Pargny's, on Fourth avenue. Mrs. Will L. Lyons, the regent, was not a candidate for re-election. Mrs. E. N. Maxwell was elected to fill this office.

. The Lexington Chapter met, October 4, to determine upon the monument to be erected at Bryan Station. Mr. Royster was invited to be present, and bring with him the old church records, over a hundred years old, in all of which Bryan Station is spelled without a *t*.

TEXAS.

. The San Antonio Chapter gave a public supper, October 15, to raise funds. Mrs. Russell Norton and Mrs. John J. Stevens and a corps of young ladies were in charge.

MINNESOTA.

. A preliminary meeting of the Minneapolis Chapter was held, October 15, at Mrs. Bartley's, on Park avenue, and nominations were made. The annual meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. E. S. Williams, 1315 Clinton avenue, Minneapolis.

. The Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis, gave a tea for the visiting Daughters and Colonial Dames, October 8, at the home of Mrs. George Christian. Receiving with Mrs. Christian were Mrs. Newport, State regent, of Minnesota; Mrs. John Quincy Adams, a national vice-president; Mrs. H. P. Nichols, regent of Colonial Chapter; Mrs. John Washburn, Mrs. James T. Morris and Mrs. Charles T. Thompson, officers; Mrs. Louis K. Hull and Mrs. Charles McReeve. After the singing of "America," Miss Adams was introduced by Mrs. Nichols and delivered an address of welcome, which was enthusiastically received.

MASSACHUSETTS.

. In the Old South Meeting House, Boston, which was appropriately decorated with the national colors, the first State convention of the Daughters was opened September 25. Miss Rebecca Warren Brown, honorary State regent, presided, and Mrs. Charles M. Green, State regent, made the opening address, giving an outline of the State organization, which now numbers sixteen chapters and 685 members. Miss Brown, in her historical address, said it seemed particularly fitting that the meeting should be held at this date, which is the anniversary of the day, in 1794, Washington issued a proclamation that made a turning point in the nation's history. Miss Brown referred to the criticism of the Society, and said that there is no attempt at class distinction, its aim being to perpetuate and reverence the

memory of patriots. Mrs. T. M. Brown, regent of Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, followed with a few remarks concerning the Society, and Mrs. James Robbins, regent of the Old Colony Chapter, said that in these later days, when so much is said of "the new woman," this organization is proud to honor the memories and emulate the example of "the old woman." Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, historian of Gaspee Chapter, Providence, R. I., and Miss Caroline Tichnor, of Warren and Prescott Chapter, also addressed the meeting.

There were twenty-four women at the informal luncheon at the Parker House at one o'clock. The resignation of Mrs. Green as State regent was regretfully accepted. Miss Marion Howard Brazier gave an interesting account of her recent visit to Lafayette's grave in Picpus Cemetery, Paris.

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, regent of the Old Concord Chapter, called the afternoon session to order. Winslow Warren, president of the Massachusetts Society of Cincinnati, was the first speaker. He brought cordial greeting from that organization, which, he said, was small and seemingly feeble compared with the Daughters of the American Revolution. He referred to the invaluable patriotism of Martha Washington, Molly Stark and Mercy Warren, and said that the Society formed to follow their example and teach a righteous Americanism gives an element of stability to the government.

In a most amusing paper Mrs. Anna Von Rydingsvard, regent of the Boston Tea Party Chapter, told of the evolution of chorus-music in New England, and a company from the Cecelia Club sang several old-time hymns.

E. S. Barrett, Massachusetts State president of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Col. H. A. Thomas, representing Gov. Greenhalge, spoke in a patriotic vein.

Several appropriate musical numbers were given during the afternoon. The programme closed with an address by Rev. Samuel F. Smith, D. D., the author of "America," who was greeted enthusiastically.

RHODE ISLAND.

*** The exemplars of old Rhode Island history—social, civil, military and ecclesiastical—that make up the creditable exhibit, were gathered for the Atlanta Fair by the women who compose the State Committee on Colonial Exhibit—Miss Mary A. Greene, Mrs. William R. Talbot, Miss Charlotte Dailey, commissioners appointed by Gov. Brown, and the Auxiliary Committee—Miss Amelia S. Knight, Mrs. Richard J. Barker, Miss Elizabeth B. Dexter, Miss Susan Miner, appointed by the Exposition's Board of Women Managers. The collection is a very comprehensive one, and its methodic arrangement in sections—relics of Roger Williams, of Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, of George Washington, of Lafayette, colonial and Revolutionary relics and those illustrative of Rhode Island history—is deemed at Atlanta the most satisfactory of all the colonial exhibits. Among the Roger Williams mementos are a *fac-simile* of the original order of his banishment;

an old print of him with *fac-simile* of his autograph ; a " Key to the Indian Language," prepared by him, and photographs of his house at Salem, and the church there where he preached, both built in 1631.

Relics of Gen. Nathaniel Greene have an especial value to the Southern visitors at the Exposition, and among the ten sent are included his own and his wife's portraits, and articles of family use, and of his own use in camp.

Amongst articles recalling the signers of the Declaration are the Stephen Hopkins inkstand, said to have been used by all the signers when they subscribed the great document ; silver cup, porringer and teapot, owned by Stephen and Sarah Hopkins, marked in quaint fashion ; William Ellery's spectacles, in shagreen case, and copy of the laws of Rhode Island in 1767, Stephen Hopkins, governor, with colonial seal of the State, and attestation of Henry Ward, secretary.

The iron candlestick, that held the successive candles by the light of which Washington wrote throughout his camp life, is loaned by the Gaspee Chapter ; and one of Martha Washington's plates, and a Stuart portrait of Washington, differing materially from other known portraits, and purchased at a sale of the painter's daughter, Miss Jane Stuart's effects, in Newport, after her death, are among the Washington relics. A sword, presented by Lafayette to Gen. Daniel Lyman in 1780, at Newport, is a very tangible Lafayette relic.

In the long and varied list of colonial and Revolutionary remains are a collection of pewter and a spoon mold ; infant's corset put upon Nicholas Sheldon at birth, about 1740 ; old Bible over 200 years old, issued by subscription of the royalty of England, three coats-of-arms being on every illustration ; a solid silver pitcher, made by Paul Revere and bearing his stamp ; stick-heel slippers, worn by Sarah, wife of Col. Olney, of the Rhode Island Brigade, and daughter of Gov. Nicholas Cooke, when she danced a minuet with Count Rochambeau ; a bit of silk petticoat stuffed with wool and hand-quilted, whose whole once warmed and comforted Elizabeth, daughter of Chief Justice Philip Greene, of Kent county. In her young maiden days Benjamin Franklin visited her father in his home and fell an undesired victim to Miss Betty's charms. She flouted, ridiculed him, and was therefore taken to task by her father, and charged not again to treat so distinguished a man with flippancy. So the philosopher's forthcoming invitation to drive with him to Providence had to be accepted ; but, on her return from the expedition, she vowed to her father that it was the last ride she would take " with that old fool anywhere."

Amongst the most interesting of the articles illustrative of the history of Rhode Island are a photograph of the MS. of the compact of Providence of 1637, wherein the signers bind themselves " only in civil things ;" a photograph of the Royal charter of Charles II., 1663, making Rhode Island an absolute sovereignty, guaranteeing religious freedom, and requiring no oath of allegiance—this remaining the fundamental law of Rhode Island until the adoption, in 1842, of her present constitution ; two photographs of the room in which the plot to destroy the British revenue vessel

Gaspee was concocted on the night of June 9-10, 1772—the first overt act of defiance to Great Britain; and an attested copy of the "Proceedings of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, May Session, 1776," containing the famous act repealing the act of allegiance to His Majesty, whereby Rhode Island, on May 4, 1776, declared her independence as a sovereign State, and ordered all writs, etc., to issue in the name of the colony alone.

Altogether, the exhibit is one that Rhode Islanders may well be satisfied with, and which would teach many of them some points of their State's history, with which they are unacquainted.

. The Gaspee Chapter held its fourth annual meeting in the rooms of the Rhode Island Historical Society, October 11. Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard, the regent, is in Europe, and so Miss Amelia S. Knight, vice-president general of the National society for Rhode Island, was chairman *pro tem*. The roll was called, and the minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, Miss Anne W. Stockbridge. The annual report of the Secretary followed, and Miss Julia Lippitt Mauran, the treasurer, presented her annual report, after which Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker read her report as historian.

The nominating committee rendered its report, which was accepted, and the Secretary was requested to cast the ballot for the entire list as presented by the committee, which was as follows: Regent, Mrs. William Grosvenor; vice-regent, Miss Susan Miner; secretary, Miss Annie W. Stockbridge; treasurer, Miss Julia Lippitt Mauran; registrar, Miss Harriet Talbot; historian, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker; executive committee, first class, Miss Sarah E. Doyle, Mrs. Theodore Clark, Mrs. Albert Harkness; second class, Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard, Miss Sally Vose, Mrs. William B. Weeden; programme committee, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, Mrs. William E. Foster, Mrs. Albert G. Durfee; nominating committee, Miss Amelia S. Knight, Mrs. F. E. Richmond, Mrs. Elisha Howard; delegates to Washington, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, Mrs. Maxwell Greene, Mrs. William R. Talbot, Mrs. Albert G. Durfee; alternates, Mrs. Edward Clark, Miss Mary B. Anthony, Miss Mary Cornelia Talbot, Miss Annie Cushing; auditor, Halsey De Wolf.

Mrs. Barker presented the report of the committee on the revision of the by-laws, and Miss Doyle moved that the report be accepted with an amendment, which was adopted, and the chair appointed Mrs. Barker, Miss Vose and Miss Anthony a committee on the printing of the by-laws.

The matter of the Gaspee chapter, prize of \$40, to be paid annually to the member of the graduating class of the Women's college connected with Brown University having the best essay on some subject in American history, was presented by Miss Knight, and the Chapter ratified the action of the executive committee and appointed the State regent, Gaspee Chapter regent, and Miss Sarah E. Doyle, chairman of the Woman's College Fund Committee, to confer with the dean of the Woman's College and the head of the department of history at Brown University. Miss Knight reported on the Mary Washington badge and the Gaspee membership of the Association,

and Miss Knight presented a communication from the Dolly Madison Chapter.

It was voted that the next annual meeting be held November 2, 1896, instead of October 11, as heretofore. The meeting then adjourned.

VERMONT.

* * The Green Mountain Chapter has recently erected a bronze tablet on the farm which was the last home of the Vermont patriot, Ethan Allen. The farm is the one north of Burlington, originally the property of Ira Allen, later owned by Gov. Van Ness, and now the property of Col. Horace J. Brooks. The tablet is placed upon the face of a massive boulder some fifteen feet high, which crops out of the hillside, near the roadway, and near the foot of the high bluff known as "Prospect Rock," which rises from the comparatively level ground around, and was according to tradition an outlook from which the Americans watched for the coming of the British gunboats, in the War of 1812. The tablet bears the following inscription :

This Farm
Became the Home of Gen. Ethan Allen,
A. D., 1798.
And Near This Spot He Died,
February 12, 1798.
Erected by Green Mountain Chapter of
Daughters of the American Revolution
A. D., 1895.

Upon the invitation of the officers of the Chapter, the Daughters and members of the Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution residing in Burlington assembled in front of the tablet. This was draped with the stars and stripes and veiled by a smaller American flag. Miss Mary E. Arthur, regent of Green Mountain Chapter, called the gathering to order. The proceedings commenced with prayer by Rev. J. I. Bliss. Miss Arthur then spoke as follows :

My friends : It was yesterday suggested to me that we ought upon this occasion to give our authority, or evidence for believing this to be the farm where Gen. Ethan Allen once lived. From the old time records we find that the town of Burlington was chartered in 1763. It is recorded in this city clerk's office, under date of 1798, that Ira Allen, a brother of Ethan Allen, was one of the original proprietors of this farm ; and subsequently the heirs of Gen. Ethan Allen executed a deed of their interest in this farm to others. Also in the *Vermont Gasetteer* in an article written by the Rev. Zadoc Thompson, it is plainly stated that, when Gen. Allen came to Burlington, he occupied the farm north of the village, known as the Van Ness place. So we have met here to-day to add one more tribute to the memory of Vermont's great hero ; and also for the purpose of acknowledging by this simple ceremony a little work accomplished by this society. I think we Daughters of Green Mountain Chapter must all admit that we have had many a trial in accomplishing this, seemingly, small undertaking. But our consolation may be that if Gen. Ethan Allen struggled for the cause of liberty, we have followed in his footsteps in our effort to do him honor !

The tablet was then unveiled by past-regents of Green Mountain

Chapter, Mrs. T. S. Peck and Mrs. B. B. Smalley, which function was followed by addresses by Col. Benedict and Gov. Woodbury.

In behalf of the Sons of the American Revolution, Robert Roberts complimented the Green Mountain Chapter for the good taste and judgment shown in the erection of this tablet.

Gen. T. S. Peck, as president of the Society of Colonial Wars, in Vermont, spoke briefly, telling the Daughters that they were building better than they knew, and alluding to the fact that the British guns taken by Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga aided in driving the British army from Boston.

Upon the invitation of Mrs. and Miss Arthur the company repaired to the Arthur homestead near by, where a collation was served, and a pleasant exchange of greetings brought the occasion to a close.

Among the guests present was Mrs. Jesse Burdette, of Rutland, State regent of the Vermont Society, who is a collateral descendant from Mary Brownson, the first wife of Ethan Allen.

SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION:

NEW YORK.

*** The Brooklyn *Eagle*, October 4, says:



After all expenses attending the Maryland celebration have been paid, there will still remain a balance of several hundred dollars, and the question has arisen as to the proper disposition of the money. Mr. Low and several other members of the Long Island Historical Society are of the opinion that it should be contributed to the efforts being made by the Daughters of the Revolution to build a monument of the martyrs of the prison ships, but there are those who do not agree with them. Mr. William Berri, for example, takes the ground that inasmuch as the money was contributed for a specific purpose it should all be used in line with that purpose. He thinks that some suitable marking with shaft or tablet should be made either of the line of battle on which the Marylanders fell or of the place where they were buried, even though it be necessary to raise a little more money in order to do the work in an appropriate manner. It seems to the *Eagle* that Mr. Berri's suggestion ought to be accepted, especially as there is nothing now to indicate the spot where the sons of Maryland gave up their lives in the cause of freedom, and especially also as it is hardly proper that money given for a specific purpose should be diverted to another.

*** The General Society will celebrate November 25, the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of the Evacuation of New York by the British, by holding a reception at the Hotel Waldorf, New York City, on the afternoon of that day, from four to seven o'clock.

*** The General Society will meet at the Hotel Waldorf, New York City, on the afternoon of November 26, at two o'clock, for a preliminary discussion of all business to be voted upon at the annual meeting. Mrs. E. P. Steers, president-general, will receive the officers of the General Society, with the Executive Committee and the State and Chapter regents and recording secretaries, at her residence on Fifth avenue, New York City, for a conference on the business of the Society, at 10.30 o'clock, same day.

MASSACHUSETTS.

. The North Bridge Chapter met recently to discuss some interesting and important suggestions for the season's work.

. A chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution is being started in Ipswich. Miss Hattie Todd is regent of the new Topsfield Chapter.

. Squantum Head, Mass., was the centre of attraction to a large number of people September 29. Two hundred and seventy-four years ago Captain Myles Standish landed on the mainland of Massachusetts bay at this point, and, in commemoration of the event it was planned to raise a cairn on the hill, composed of stones from the neighboring beach. The exercises in connection with this observance were taken part in by the Daughters of the Revolution, of Massachusetts, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Quincy Historical Society, and the Bostoniana Club. Each member present was to take a stone and add it to the pile until the cairn was complete. The day was an ideal one for such an outdoor ceremony. On the crest of the height the foundation of the cairn had already been laid, and the workmen stood ready to complete it as soon as the stones from the piles near by were placed on it by the patriotic visitors. A slab of polished Quincy granite, in which had been cut the following inscription,

Captain Myles Standish, with his men, guided by the Indian Squanto, landed here
September 30, 1621.

This memorial is erected by the Daughters of the Revolution,
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

Quincy Historical and Bostoniana Societies, September 30, 1895

was afterward set in the face of the cairn. In the centre of the foundation of the cairn a brick receptacle had been built for the metal box containing interesting documents of the Quincy Historical Society, a picture of its president, Charles Francis Adams, a map of Quincy, copies of various publications of old Braintree, and a number of documents of the Daughters of the Revolution, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

It was one o'clock when the exercises were begun in a sunny hollow, the two hundred people present gathered in a circle about the master of ceremonies, Nelson B. Titus. After a prayer by Rev. E. C. Butler, of Quincy, Mr. Titus introduced Charles Francis Adams as the speaker of the day.

In an extremely informal manner, Mr. Adams detailed the history of the interesting occasion and told the story of the landing in all its details, and paid a high tribute to Squanto, who subsequently saved the Pilgrims from starvation.

Mrs. William Lee, the State regent of the Daughters of the Revolution, was introduced and spoke of the part that women had played in the early days of the colony. After the addresses the audience returned to the summit of the hill, and the corner-stone of the cairn was laid by Mrs. Lee and Mr. Adams. The trowel used for this purpose was decorated with a red, white and blue ribbon.

Squantum Head is situated in the property owned by Mrs. L. V. Titus, and her interest and enthusiasm in bringing about this interesting commemoration of an important historic event was much praised by Mr. Adams and many others present. After the regular exercises, the representatives of the historical societies present were treated to a feast of clams and hot coffee provided by the foresight of Mrs. Titus.

** The State society received and accepted a cordial invitation from its North Bridge Chapter in Salem to celebrate with them, October 19, "the surrender of the British at Yorktown." The North Bridge Chapter received their guests at the Essex institute. The party then went to Juniper Point, where they were invited to luncheon by Miss Hunt, who entertained at the residence of her sister, Mrs. A. C. Goodell, Jr. The guests returned to Salem, where, at Academy Hall, the meeting was held.

NEW JERSEY.

** The Society shows already that its increased numbers have brought vigor and determination to act. A quarterly meeting of the Society will be held October 17 at Mrs. C. B. Yardley's, East Orange.

** The East Orange Chapter will hold a meeting October 15, at the house of the regent, Mrs. G. C. Thomas, East Orange, to consider certain changes in the constitution and by-laws of the General Society and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

** The first regular meeting of the season of the Society was held October 17. Mrs. Joseph C. Breckinridge presided, and the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Thomas S. Childs, the chaplain of the District Sons of the American Revolution, after which all united in singing "America." Miss Elsie Pierce, the registrar of the Society, reported the number of members already enrolled. The recording secretary Miss Breckinridge, reported upon her work already done. Master Scott Breckinridge,



the treasurer, read his report. An essay on Fort Ticonderoga was read by Miss Lucy H. Breckinridge. Thomas Dunn English's poem, "Old Glory," was recited by Master Walter Paschall. An article on Bourgoyne's surrender and his plan of campaign was read by Miss Fairly.

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DAUGHTERS OF 1776-1812 called a meeting, October 8, at No. 5341 St. Charles avenue, New Orleans. The Society is now considering a project to remove from the immediate vicinity of the Jackson monument at Chalmette the hut now there. It wishes to make it into a porter's lodge. About \$100 will be required for the purpose, and, as the Society needs its funds for other work at the monument park, it is hoped that the amount will be donated.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION:

WISCONSIN COMMANDERY.



* * Seventy members of the Commandery attended the first of the season's series of meetings and banquets, October 2, at the Legion rooms in the Academy building, Milwaukee. Senior Vice-Commander Frank Anson presided at the banquet. Maj. William Ruger, of Janesville, read a paper on "Soldiers as Citizens." The subject of "Chickamauga" was introduced by Capt. E. P. Parsons, one of the Wisconsin Chickamauga commission. He said that the battle of Chickamauga was one of the bloodiest battles of

ancient or modern times, in proportion to the number of troops engaged. The Union forces lost 16,000 men, and the Confederates 17,000, he said. One in every six of the troops engaged on the Union side was killed, and one in every three was wounded. Regarding the park, he said that the Government had put up 300 large historical memorial tablets and 300 smaller tablets.

Gen. Fairchild, who made an address at Chickamauga, was called on for informal remarks on the dedication exercises.

At the business meeting a memorial of the late Maj. Charles Otilie was presented by Col. B. F. Bryant, of La Crosse; of Maj. Henry Palmer, by Surgeon Joseph B. Whiting, of Janesville, and of Capt. J. P. Bonesteel, by Lieut. George H. Chase, of Milwaukee.

OHIO COMMANDERY.

* * The Commandery held its first meeting since the summer adjournment, at its rooms on Fourth street, Cincinnati, October 2. Considerable surprise was occasioned by the absence of Gen. Jacob D. Cox, ex-governor of Ohio, who is commander of the body. It was the first meeting since the organization of the Commandery, shortly after the war, at which Gen. Cox was not present, and he was greatly missed. Gen. Hickenlooper presided in the absence of the Commander.

Following the business session of the Commandery, William M. Wherry, colonel 2d Infantry, U. S. Army, read a paper which he had prepared on the battle of Prairie Grove. This battle was one of the most important engagements of the war, and was fought in Arkansas, December 7, 1862. Col. Wherry brought out some entirely new and interesting points.

Refreshments were served, and over the coffee and cigars distinguished members spoke entertainingly. Among those who spoke were C. H. Grosvenor and several other equally well-known men. The meeting was somewhat informal, and the more enjoyable on that account. As many of the companions recently had a feast of good things in the Grand Army of the Republic meeting at Louisville, the Army of the Tennessee meeting in Cincinnati, and the Chickamauga battlefield dedication, this meeting afforded them an opportunity to review together their experiences.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMANDERY.

** The local association in Reading met September 26. At the business meeting, Lewis Crater was elected president; John H. Rhoads, recorder and treasurer, and Dr. W. Murray Weidman, P. R. Stetson and Levi Quier, committee on membership. A banquet followed.

NEW YORK COMMANDERY.

** The Board of Officers appointed to investigate charges against William S. Andrews, formerly Commissioner of Street Cleaning, reported at the meeting of the Loyal Legion, held at Delmonico's, New York City, October 2, that they had found Mr. Andrews guilty of three charges out of the four.

The first charge was based on testimony given before the Lexow Committee, that while chief inspector of the Board of Excise he had received a \$500 bribe.

The second charge accused Mr. Andrews of retaining pension money.

The third charge was in relation to \$1000 which, it was claimed, Mr. Andrews paid to ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt.

The fourth charge grew out of a letter written, it was said, by a civil justice, in relation to the general charges against Mr. Andrews.

The first three charges were sustained. The last one was dismissed.

Mr. Andrews has denied all these charges.

The report of the Board of Officers was read by Lieut.-Com. James Parker, its counsel, who afterward made a motion that Mr. Andrews should be expelled from the Loyal Legion. Mr. Andrews was present at the meeting, and asked that action on the report be postponed until the next meeting, in order that he might have time to prepare briefs stating his side of the case and to send copies to each member of the Commandery. He said he felt sure if this was done he could make it plain there was no ground for expelling him. He spoke earnestly for a delay, and said that if he should be expelled he would consider it a disgrace that would follow him through life. A motion was then made that the matter be laid over until the next meeting, which will be held the first Wednesday in December.

Gen. Horace Porter, the chairman, ruled that all debate on the merits of the case was out of order, but that reasons for deferring judgment were debatable.

Lieut.-Com. Parker opposed postponement. He said nothing could be gained by delay, as everything pertaining to the case had been before the Board of Investigation. The Board had been in session in relation to the case, he said, seventeen days, and the evidence filled 1700 folios.

There was a spirited debate before the question was put to vote. The decision was two to one for postponement.

A dinner followed the business meeting. Gen. Horace Porter presided. Among those present were Rear-Admiral Erben, Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. S. M. Dodge, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Capt. Philo N. McGiffin, late of the Chinese navy, and Gen. Horatio C. King.

The paper of the evening was read by Col. Church, of *The Army and*

Navy Journal, on the "Capture of Port Royal by a Fleet under Como. Du Pont, October, 1861."

The members of the New York Commandery present at the meeting were saddened by the announcement made by Col. William Ludlow, Maj. Engrs., that Orlando Metcalfe Poe, a distinguished officer of his corps, had died that morning in Detroit. As the Commander for many years of the Detroit Commandery, Gen. Poe had a warm place in the hearts of his companions of the Order. To the army he has devoted the best energies and efforts of a well-spent life.

The two following letters concerning the charges against Mr. Andrews have appeared in public print :

To the Editor of "The Press," New York City :

SIR :—I ask to be accorded space in your columns to make public my absolute and unqualified denial of the charges made against me and referred to in the report in your paper to-day of the meeting of the Loyal Legion on Tuesday. The proceedings of that meeting were not public, and I am not authorized to make them so ; but, as reports of it, not wholly accurate, have been published, I am justified in asking a suspension of public opinion.

I demanded the investigation because the charges were and are false. The adverse report was a surprise, and I cannot rest under its injustice. I do not impugn or criticize the gentlemen who made it, but their finding is not in accordance with the facts as I know and expect to show them. The matter is still before the Loyal Legion, and it is not proper for me to do or say anything further until their final action has been taken.

New York, October 3.

WILLIAM S. ANDREWS.

To the Editor of "The Tribune," New York :

SIR :—Ex-Excise Commissioner W. S. Andrews has undertaken, in a way peculiar to himself, to excite the sympathy of the people in his behalf. When he says, in connection with the meeting of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion on Wednesday evening, when the report of the Board and its recommendation for expulsion was made, that "the proceedings of that meeting were not public, and I am not authorized to make them so," he makes a statement which those present cannot reconcile with the facts. The regular meetings of the Loyal Legion have always been public, and there is no such requirement as a pass-word, a grip or other identification that one is a companion of the Order to entitle him to be present at the proceedings. The doors of the meeting-room were opened and no one was excluded from the meeting, unless he happened to be smoking or was one of the waiters. Mr. Andrews would better have informed himself of this fact before making the misstatement that he does. When he adds that "reports of it, not wholly accurate, have been published," he must know that such a charge cannot be made against the report published in *The Tribune* yesterday. He also knows, from all that was said by those who advocated granting his petition to defer action until the December meeting, that not one syllable was expressed in doubt of the justice of the report of the Board in his case, but they merely asked that the opportunity be given to him to present the best defense he could make. Mr. Andrews pleaded to have a brief of the entire proceedings prepared and printed and sent to every member of the Commandery, and this was granted to him. There is not the slightest political or personal prejudice against Mr. Andrews in this matter ; but the companions feel that the Order should be purged of whatever may exist reflecting upon the honor of the Organization.

October 4, 1895.

A COMPANION.

MICHIGAN COMMANDERY.

. At the regular meeting, held October 3, it was decided to meet at headquarters, corner Congress and Shelby streets, Detroit, October 5, at 2.30, to attend the funeral of Gen. O. M. Poe. A committee, consisting of Gen. L. S. Trowbridge, Gen. R. A. Alger and Gen. H. R. Mizner, was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Gen. Poe, to be presented at the next regular meeting.

WASHINGTON COMMANDERY.

. At the last meeting of the Commandery it was ordered that the future meetings shall be held alternately at Seattle and Tacoma. Heretofore the meetings have been held at Tacoma exclusively. The Commandery holds five stated meetings each year, on the third Wednesday each of January, March, May, September and November. The next meeting will be held in Seattle, November 20, and thereafter, under the new order, alternately at Tacoma and Seattle.

MINNESOTA COMMANDERY.

. The Commandery held the first of its regular monthly meetings for the fall and winter, on October 8, at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul. At seven o'clock an informal reception was tendered Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke, in the hotel parlors. Incidentally the reception was also to Mrs. Custer, widow of the brilliant Gen. Custer, who happened to be in St. Paul, and who was induced to remain for the dinner, sitting on the right of Capt. Castle, who was master of ceremonies. On the left of the Captain sat ex-Gov. Alexander Ramsey.

So large was the attendance that the ordinary of the hotel was crowded to its capacity. Through the courtesy of Col. J. H. Paige, the 3d Infantry band furnished music for the occasion. Supper was served, and at its conclusion Capt. William H. Harries, collector of internal revenue, who served in the 3d U. S. Veteran Volunteers, read a paper on "The Iron Brigade in the First Day's Battle at Gettysburg." The veteran survivors of Gettysburg were asked to stand and be counted. Twenty-six rose.

Capt. Castle introduced Gen. Brooke, remarking that St. Paul has always been fortunate in having as commander of the Dakota a soldier who had made a record in the Civil War. Gen. Brooke responded happily.

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, followed with a short, stirring address. In the introductory remarks Senator Thurston referred sarcastically to the recent obituary notices of himself that have appeared in several newspapers. He paid an eloquent tribute to the achievements of Gen. Brooke. Senator Thurston dwelt upon the importance of teaching patriotism to the rising generation. Said he:

I believe that the future of our country depends upon teaching to our children the true history of our country.

Bishop Boyd Vincent, of Ohio, was called upon by Commander Castle. Bishop Vincent said that he regretted that his right to stand with the com-

panions of the Loyal Legion was only that of inheritance. His brother had been killed at Gettysburg. The bishop eloquently eulogized the patriotic spirit that pervaded the assembly, and paid a warm tribute to the men who had laid down their lives for their country.

As soon as Bishop Vincent sat down, a gray-haired companion, Capt. William R. Bourne, formerly a resident of this city, but now living in Wisconsin, arose and asked the Bishop if a certain Sergeant Vincent of an Ohio regiment was his brother. Bishop Vincent said that he was.

"Well, then, I knew him," rejoined Capt. Bourne. "I was with him at Gettysburg, and spoke with him shortly before he was killed, for a few minutes after he left me I saw him carried to the rear dead. Afterwards I met your father at Gettysburg when President Lincoln spoke, and I pointed out to him the spot where his son fell."

The two men clasped hands in the big room, and the scene was a touching one, and affected all present.

Mgr. Nugent, a distinguished visitor from Liverpool, Eng., made some happily-framed remarks. It was a scene like that, he said, which taught him how much of loyalty and unity there were in the United States.

Rev. Dr. McVicker, of Philadelphia, and Gen. Griffin, ex-commander of the Massachusetts, and Rev. Dr. Robert J. Nevins, delivered short addresses.

The final speech of the evening was that of Archbishop Ireland. The archbishop's address teemed with patriotism. "I was not exactly a fighting soldier," said the Archbishop, "but I might be said to have been there. I was chaplain of the 5th regiment of our Infantry. I bade the boys fight, and I told them if they did not make it hot for the enemy in this world it would be made hot for them in the next! [Laughter and applause.]

"It is a pleasure for me," continued the Archbishop, "to attend the meetings of the Loyal Legion, because they remind me that I did do something for the preservation of the Union. We still have duties to perform for great America, and in no way can we stir ourselves to the performance of those duties than by the remembrance of those who laid down their lives for their country. My friend Mgr. Nugent has just said that this meeting has revealed to him the beautiful lesson of patriotism. Yes, it is such meetings as these that tell of undying patriotism. Yes, such meetings as these tell of the deep, sweet patriotism that shall make the government of America immortal! We last because there is patriotism in us. Whatever our differences may be, America is our king. This is why we have no fear!"

COLORADO COMMANDERY.

* * * A stated meeting was held at the Windsor Hotel, Denver, October 1. Mr. A. C. Phelps read a paper on "Some Recollections."

IOWA COMMANDERY.

* * * A stated meeting was held in the Kirkwood House, Des Moines, October 8. An elaborate banquet was spread after which the business session was held. An amendment was offered to the constitution by Clayton

Hale, of Des Moines, providing members without heirs may have the power to elect a successor who is to become a member upon his election. The matter was referred to a committee. It will first be acted upon by the Iowa Commandery before it is forwarded to the congress which meets every four years.

Rev. Mr. Cline, of Des Moines, read the paper of the evening on the relative condition of the North and South at the beginning of the war. The paper was of more than usual merit and was listened to with great interest. The next meeting will be held at Cedar Falls, November 12.

* * The Commandery-in-Chief met in biennial session at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, grand commander, presiding. There were seventy-seven delegates present, representing every State of the Union except Oregon. There were three aspirants for election to the office of grand commander, and the first ballot resulted as follows: Gen. Miles, twenty-seven votes; Gen. John Gibbon, fifteen, and Gen. Wager Swayne, eleven. Gen. Swayne's name being dropped, Gen. Gibbon was elected on the second ballot, receiving thirty votes to twenty for Gen. Miles. Gen. Miles lacked only one vote of election on the first ballot, and it is believed would have succeeded on the second but for the superior age of Gen. Gibbon, which influenced many of the delegates, who otherwise would have cast their ballots for Miles, to vote for Gibbon.

A committee, consisting of Gens. Hubbard and Varney, Maj. Hayden and Cols. Woodward and Davis, was appointed to pass upon the eligibility of applicants for membership.

Admiral Bancroft Gerardi was chosen senior vice-commander, Gen. Selden Connor, junior vice-commander; Col. John P. Nicholson, recorder-in-chief; Gen. Albert Ordway, registrar-in-chief; Capt. Peter D. Keyser, chancellor-in-chief, and Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, chaplain-in-chief. The counsel-in-chief was chosen in the persons of Gen. J. Marshall Brown, Col. Arnold Rand, Maj. George W. Tandler, Maj. William E. Huxford and Col. Charles W. Davis. The delegates to the Commandery were entertained in the evening at a delightful reception and banquet lunch at the Arlington by the District of Columbia Commandery of the Legion. At eight o'clock the guests began to arrive and for over an hour Gen. Gibbon, Gen. Ordway and Col. Nicholson were kept busy greeting them. The lunch began at half past nine o'clock, and was entirely informal, no speeches being made. At its conclusion the hosts and guests formed animated groups and told rare stories of the old war days.

On the following day the Commandery-in-Chief led by Gen. Gibbon after witnessing a cavalry drill at Fort Meyer, went to the White House at 12.45 o'clock, and the members were received by the President in the East Room. Each member of the Commandery was presented to Mr. Cleveland by name, and after the introductions were over, the veterans joined lustily in singing "Marching Through Georgia." Mr. Cleveland congratulated Engineer-in-Chief Melville on his vocal capacity, and the reception ended.

ILLINOIS COMMANDERY.

** The first meeting since the summer vacation was held October 10, at Kinsley's, in Chicago, with Commander General Walker in the chair. There was a large attendance. Eulogies and memorials were read of comrades who have died since the last meeting. A memorial to Capt. G. R. Dyer, in the absence of Gen. Beveridge, was read by Col. Charles W. Davis, recorder. Companion Thomas B. Bryan read the memorial of Dr. George F. Root; Capt. J. J. Abercrombie read the memorial of Capt. Mayer Frank; Capt. and Judge H. V. Freeman read the memorial of Capt. W. A. Montgomery; Col. J. A. Sexton read the memorial of Col. and Brevet Brigadier-General A. M. Stuart. All these were ordered printed.

The paper of the evening was read by Col. E. S. Watts, entitled "The Kentucky Unionist." Gen. Clark in a few words told of the loyal greeting given the Grand Army at Louisville, and asked that the Ohio veterans, who will meet in Chicago October 16 and 17, be given a cordial welcome. After the paper followed the banquet, the old army songs, recitations, the renewal of friendships, and memories of camp life. At a late hour and after a most enjoyable meeting the Commandery adjourned.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES:

The Triennial Congress was held at Boston, Mass., the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the adoption by Congress of the resolutions formally authorizing the fitting-out of the first ships of the American navy. The Congress convened at the South Armory, Irvington street, October 5, at 1.30 o'clock P. M., Lieut. John Codman Soley, U. S. Navy (retired), presiding.



The South Armory is the home of the 1st regiment of Infantry and the Naval Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and it was through the courtesy of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts and the colonel commanding the first-named organization, that the use of the armory as a place of meeting was obtained. The national ensign floated in the breeze of a beautiful October day, in honor of the visiting delegates, and the large officers' room, where they assembled, was a most appropriate place for such a gathering, being handsomely furnished. On the left of the fireplace stood an ancient field piece, mounted on its original carriage, which was used by the Americans under Gen. Washington at Dorchester Heights, 1775. A large picture of Lieut. F. W. Nichols, U. S. Navy, the late general recorder, whose sudden death, on February 7 last, was a serious blow to the Order, stood at the right of the fireplace.

Previous to the congress, in the same room, a final meeting of the retiring General Council was held, and the congress proper was then opened in due form. Com. William Melville Paul, of the Massachusetts Commandery, welcomed to Boston the visiting delegates in a most appropriate address, in which he spoke interestingly on the first formal action taken by

the United States Congress to establish a navy in 1775, which event the Naval Order saw fit to commemorate by holding its triennial congress on the anniversary of the same. Lieut. Soley followed Com. Paul in an eloquent address and report, reviewing the work which had been performed and the progress which had been made since the organization of the General Commandery, on June 19, 1893. He stated that the Order was to be congratulated on the fact of having well-established and well-officered State commanderies, and that, with a large list of distinguished names to draw from for a new board of general officers, no fears as to the continued and increased success of the Order need be entertained.

The reading of the records of the last special Congress of August 8, 1894, were waived, the same having been approved by the Council and published in handsome book form, in accordance with a resolution passed at the said congress, together with the complete records of the first congress of June 19, 1893, and special congresses of August 15, 1893, and May 23, 1894.

Gen.-Com. Soley appointed, as a committee on credentials, Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. Army, C. F. B. Philbrook, Col. J. B. Porter and Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen, U. S. Navy, which adjourned, and later reported the following list of officers and delegates as entitled to vote at the congress :

General commander, Lieut. John C. Soley, U. S. Navy; vice-general commanders, Rear-Admiral John L. Worden, U. S. Navy, Rear-Admiral Francis A. Roe, U. S. Navy, Capt. Henry C. Taylor, U. S. Navy; general recorder, Capt. Henry H. Bellas, U. S. Army; general treasurer, Lieut. Thomas A. De Blois, M. D.; general registrar, Charles C. Philbrook; general historian, Lieut.-Com. Theodorus B. M. Mason, U. S. Navy; assistant general recorder, C. F. B. Philbrook; assistant general treasurer, W. Lithgow Willey, S. D.; assistant general registrar, Franklin T. Beatty, M. D.; assistant general historian, Arthur W. Clark, M. D.; general chaplain, Rev. Minot J. Savage. General Council: Maj. Horatio B. Lowry, U. S. Marine Corps; Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. Navy; Commo. Edward E. Potter, U. S. Navy; Com. Jacob W. Miller; Paymaster Theodore S. Thompson, U. S. Navy; Lieut.-Com. William M. Paul; Capt. Francis H. Harrington, U. S. Marine Corps; Com. Felix McCurley, U. S. Navy; Mr. Richard K. Gatley.

From the Massachusetts Commandery: William M. Paul, commander; Theodore S. Thompson, Paymaster U. S. Navy, vice-commander; Amos Binney, recorder; James D. J. Kelley, Lieut.-Com. U. S. Navy, Maj. William Boerum Wetmore, Mr. John H. Collamore, delegates; Rt. Rev. William S. Perry, Chief-Engineer David B. Macomb, U. S. Navy; Charles W. Galloupe, M. D., alternates; Charles C. Philbrook, past commander.

From the Pennsylvania Commandery: Col. John B. Porter, commander; Capt. William Bainbridge-Hoff, U. S. Navy, vice-commander; James V. P. Turner, recorder; Capt. Richard S. Collum, U. S. Marine Corps, Com. James M. Forsyth, U. S. Navy, John Marston, delegates; Capt. Charles B. Dahlgren, alternate.

From the New York Commandery: Lieut. Loyall Farragut, com-

mander; Maj. Henry Chauncey, Jr., vice-commander; Chief-Engineer Louis J. Allen, U. S. Navy, recorder; Chief-Engineer George Cowie, Jr., U. S. Navy, John Loyd, Chief-Engineer Henry Schuyler Ross, U. S. Navy, alternates, Jarvis B. Edson, Marshall T. Davidson, Philip B. Low.

From the District of Columbia Commandery: Maj. Horatio B. Lowry, U. S. Marine Corps, commander; Capt. Frank L. Denny, U. S. Marine Corps, recorder.

From the Illinois Commandery: Com. James H. Drayton, U. S. Navy, commander; Lieut.-Com. Edward M. Stedman, U. S. Navy, vice-commander; Horatio L. Wait, recorder; Robert S. Critchell, James J. Sullivan, Elliot Callendar, delegates.

A communication was received from Rear-Admiral Walker, U. S. Navy, expressing regret on account of his inability to be present at the congress, having been ordered to Washington on official business of an important nature.

Twenty-five officers and delegates responded to the calling of the roll by the General Recorder.

The reports of the following officers, showing the past and present condition of the Order were then read: General recorder, Capt. Henry H. Bellas, U. S. Army; assistant general recorder, C. F. B. Philbrook; general registrar, Charles C. Philbrook, by his assistant, Dr. Franklin T. Beatty; and general treasurer, Thomas A. De Blois, M. D.

Capt. Bellas also made a verbal report in behalf of General Historian Theodorus B. M. Mason, Lieut.-Com. U. S. Navy, who was unable to be present at the congress on account of illness.

Reports from the State commanderies were read by their respective recorders.

Of the announced business, the first to be considered were the amendments to the constitution. The amendments to Article III (Membership), proposed by the Committee on Revision, were presented and discussed.

On the ground that as all companions of the Order stood equal and enjoyed the same privileges, and that a difference existed only by the mere printing of the classes, Col. John B. Porter moved that the first and second classes be united in one, and that the third class be changed to the second class.

This suggestion was considered jointly with the amendments to the article itself prepared by the committee. Com. Felix McCurley, U. S. Navy; Chief-Engineer Louis J. Allen, U. S. Navy; Mr. Jarvis B. Edson, Chief-Engineer David B. Macomb, U. S. Navy; Capt. Francis H. Harrington, U. S. Marine Corps; Capt. Charles B. Dahlgren and Mr. Amos Binney, all spoke earnestly in favor of the proposed amendment, believing that all companions should stand entirely equal, and that not only should one son, the eldest, of an officer, be entitled to membership, but the same right and standing should be accorded to all the sons and lineal descendants thereof.

The article was finally unanimously adopted to read as follows:

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

The Companions of the Order shall be of two classes.

First Class.—Commissioned officers, midshipmen and naval cadets, or corps or staff officers with relative rank as such, or appointed volunteer officers in line of promotion, who were in actual service in the Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Service under the authority of any of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress during the War of the Revolution or of the United States during the War with France, the War with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the War with Mexico, the Civil War, or in face of the enemy in any engagement in which the Navy of the United States has participated, and who resigned, were discharged with honor, or who are still in the service, or those who served as aforesaid, but in a grade below that of a commissioned officer, midshipman, naval cadet, or corps or staff officer, with relative rank as such or appointed volunteer officer in line of promotion, and who subsequently became a commissioned officer, regular or volunteer, in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Service: *Provided, however,* That this clause shall not be so construed as to include officers who at any time have borne arms against the Government of the United States.

All male descendants of those who are eligible as above specified, or in default thereof, then one such collateral representative as may be deemed worthy.

Second Class.—Enlisted men who have received the United States Naval Medal of Honor for bravery in face of the enemy, may be enrolled exempt from fees and dues by the Commanderies of the States in which they reside. Such membership to be for life only.

A number of other amendments were presented and adopted, the most important of which was that to the first clause of Article IV, which was amended so as to permit the holding of congresses of the Order in States other than Massachusetts, viz.:

ARTICLE VI.—CONGRESS.

The triennial Congress of the Order shall be held on the fifth day of October in such place as the triennial Congress next preceding may appoint. In the event of failure of the preceding Congress to appoint such place, the General Council shall, at least six months preceding the Congress choose and announce the place of meeting. The General Council may, for cause shown, change the place of meeting when appointed by a Congress. At such triennial Congress the General officers for the ensuing term shall be elected.

The following was added to Article IV (Admission of Companions), as Section 3 of said article:

The applications of persons claiming the eligibility through Naval service, whether rendered personally or by an ancestor, which does not appear to come within the specifications of Article III of this Constitution, must first be referred by the Council of a State Commandery to the General Recorder for his decision and bear his endorsement before the applicant can be elected to membership in the Order.

A number of resolutions and items of business were also considered. Among the resolutions was one presented by the Pennsylvania Commandery to urge upon Congress the desirability of amending the law relating to the Naval Medal of Honor, the resolution being as follows:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be urged to so amend the Act conferring a medal of honor upon those who have especially distinguished themselves by individual acts of bravery during the War of the Rebellion as to include Commissioned Officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps.

A committee on nominations was appointed by the General Commander with instructions to present their report at the adjourned meeting in the evening.

The congress was then adjourned at five o'clock until seven o'clock P. M. At that hour the congress was again called to order by General Commander Soley, in the library of the Algonquin Club.

The Committee on Nomination was called upon for their report which was as follows:

Officers nominated for the General Commandery: General commander, Rear-Admiral John Grimes Walker, U. S. Navy; vice-general commanders, Rear-Admiral Francis Asbury Roe, U. S. Navy (retired), Chief Engineer, George W. Melville, U. S. Navy, Col. John Biddle Porter; general recorder, Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army (retired); assistant general recorder, Charles Frederick Bacon Philbrook; general treasurer, Lieut. Jarvis Bonesteel Edson, late U. S. Navy; general registrar, Capt. Charles Bunker Dahlgren; general historian, Capt. Richard Strader Collum, U. S. Marine Corps; general chaplain, Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D. (*Oxon.*), LL.D., D. C. L., Bishop of Iowa.

General Council: Maj. Horatio Barnard Lowry, U. S. Marine Corps; Commo. Edward Eells Potter, U. S. Navy (retired); Com. Felix McCurley, U. S. Navy; Capt. Norman H. Farquhar, U. S. Navy; Lieut. Loyall Farragut, late U. S. Navy; John Hoffman Collamore, Chief Engineer, Louis J. Allen, U. S. Navy; Maj. Henry Chauncey, Jr., Lieut. Robt. S. Critchell, late U. S. Navy.

The report of the committee met with hearty and unanimous approval and no other nominations being made when called for, the general recorder was instructed to cast one ballot for the election of the officers nominated.

Mr. C. F. B. Philbrook who declined re-election to the position of assistant general recorder and only accepted after urgent requests, offered the following resolution addressed to General Commander John C. Soley and other retiring officers and which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Resolved, That the thanks of the congress are hereby tendered to the retiring officers of the General Commandery for valuable and faithful service as such during their term of office in the primary stage of the said General Commandery.

General Commander Soley thanked the congress for the resolution and in retiring from the position of general commander expressed his heartfelt appreciation of the hearty support which the officers of the General Commandery had given him.

At the adjournment of the congress those present sat down to an elaborate dinner prepared in their honor by a committee from the Massachusetts Commandery.

The library was handsomely decorated with flags and flowers and at the plate of each companion was a boutonniere corresponding in color to the rosette of the Order. The cover of the menu card bore the insignia

of the Order, embossed and illuminated in colors together with the following engraved inscription :

Dinner to the
Officers and Delegates attending the
Triennial Congress of the
Naval Order of the United States
by the
Massachusetts Commandery,
Boston, October 5, 1895,
Algonquin Club.

The final card bore extracts from the Journals of congress of Thursday, October 5, 1775, relating to the first ships of the navy, and headed with the dates "1775-1895."

Com. William Melville Paul, of the Massachusetts Commandery presided with dignity at the dinner and acted as toastmaster.

The speaking was chiefly reminiscent and the entire affair was most heartily enjoyed. Com. Paul proposed the toast, "The President of the United States," which was responded to by rising. Other toasts were "Old Glory," by Capt. Charles B. Dahlgren and "The Continental Navy," by Mr. C. F. B. Philbrook.

Lieut. J. C. Soley who wore the cordon and plaque as an officer of the General Commandery was the first speaker, being followed by Capt. Henry H. Bellas, U. S. Army, general recorder; Col. John B. Porter, Pennsylvania National Guard; Chief Engineer David B. Macomb, U. S. Navy; Com. Felix McCurley, U. S. Navy; Capt. Charles B. Dahlgren, New Jersey Naval Reserves; Mr. Jarvis B. Edson, Capt. Francis H. Harrington, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mr. M. T. Davidson.

By a happy coincidence and one very interesting to note, the election of Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. Navy, as general commander occurred on the forty-fifth anniversary of his entry into the naval service, he having received his appointment as a midshipman on October 5, 1850.

On the following day, Sunday, those of the delegates who were able to remain were taken in charge by different members of the committee of the Massachusetts Commandery and shown some of the beauties of Boston's suburbs as well as its extensive and admirable park system.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

. The board of governors of the Maryland Society met October 10 and elected to life membership Mr. John Lumberson. Mr. Lumberson entered the service of the United States on September 13, 1813, at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., and remained in the service until 1837. At the time of his enlistment his father was also in the service at Fort Moultrie.

SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



*** The old "Liberty Bell" was taken by rail from Philadelphia, October 4, to the Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., and *en route* making its first visit to the Capitol of the nation, at noon, October 4, escorted by the Mayor of Philadelphia, and a committee of City Councilmen. It was a gala day at the Capitol and among the thousands who paid their respects to the historic relic of the Revolution were the members of all the patriotic-hereditary societies in the city.

A beautiful silk flag was borne at the head of the delegation of the Sons of the American Revolution. The entire representation from the various organizations was probably 150, including half a hundred ladies from the various chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This party was in charge of Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, a member of the National Board, acting in place of Mrs. John W. Foster, who is at the head of the local organization, and Mrs. M. A. Ballinger, regent of Continental Chapter, and Miss Pike, regent of Martha Washington Chapter. They bore a beautiful bunch of American beauty roses, tied with a bow of red, white and blue ribbon, which was afterward placed on the Liberty Bell in their name by Judge John Goode, of Virginia. Mrs. M. S. Lockwood and Miss Washington represented the Daughters on the local committee of reception.

WASHINGTON.

*** A. S. Gibbs, of Seattle, secretary of the Washington Society and Rev. A. N. Thompson, the second vice-president of the Society, are organizing a Tacoma Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS.

*** By invitation from the Historical Society of Old Newbury, the Massachusetts Society was represented at the gathering of the members and friends of the Historical Society at the Upper Green, Newbury, September 19, to commemorate the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the sailing of Arnold's expedition against Quebec, September 19, 1775. The spot where the expedition was encamped previous to its embarkation was appropriately marked.

The Society recently admitted seventeen new members. It is rapidly increasing in membership, 118 having joined since their annual meeting, April 19, giving a total of about 800 names enrolled. The Society will have its semi-annual meeting, October 19, and will celebrate Cornwallis' surrender by an excursion and dinner at Danvers. As a part of the exercises of the day, markers will be placed upon the graves of all the Revolutionary heroes, not previously supplied with them, under direction of William O. Hood. Statistics show that 900 went from the old town of Danvers to fight for freedom.

VIRGINIA.

. The Sons met in the rooms of the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, at 8 o'clock, September 23, the president, W. W. Henry, in the chair. The president suggested that monthly meetings should be held at the Historical Society, and it was agreed that this subject should be brought up at the next meeting. A dozen new members were elected.

The Sons held a meeting at Edwards & Happer's office, Norfolk, October 15, for temporary organization, and elected Dr. H. F. Butt, chairman, and R. E. B. Stewart, secretary. W. H. Stewart, Lieutenant J. C. Cresap, U. S. Navy, and J. Ridgely Porter, were appointed a Committee on Organization. G. F. Edwards, Alex. B. Butt and J. Ridgely Porter, Committee on Propagandi.

Adjourned meeting until October 22, to meet at the same place.

KENTUCKY.

. The Society is afflicted with the death of two own sons of Revolutionary sires. Charles Anderson, ex-Gov. of Ohio and Ben C. Allin, clerk of Mercer county, for over fifty years. Gov. Anderson was a son of Gen. Richard Clough Anderson, and died at his home in Kuttawa, Ky., September 2, Mr. Allin was a son of Maj. Thomas Allin, commissary to Gen. Greene, and died September 22, at Harrodsburg, Ky.

ILLINOIS.

. The Society celebrated the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis by holding a banquet at the Chicago Athletic Club on the evening of the 19th instant. A reception preceded the dinner.

The military organization of the Sons of the American Revolution known as the Chicago Continental Guard was present in full-dress uniform at the second annual ball at the First Regiment Armory, October 9.

MARYLAND.

. The annual meeting of the Society was held at the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore, October 19, for the election of officers and transaction of other business. Among the most important matters discussed was the adoption of a revised constitution, which has been prepared by a committee composed of John Richardson Dorsey, Col. H. Ashton Ramsey, John Silver Hughes, Albert Clark Kenly and C. Hopewell Warner. The annual banquet was held in the same hotel at 9 o'clock.

OHIO.

. The fall meeting of the board of management of the Western Reserve Society was held at the Forest City House, Cleveland, October 14. A large number of new applications for membership were considered, and several important committees appointed. The public spirit and unselfish patriotism manifested by this Society commend it to the best representative citizens of Cleveland, and of the Western Reserve.

CONNECTICUT.

* * The board of managers of the Society met in Hartford, October 15. Jonathan Trumbull, of Norwich, the president, was in the chair. The board voted to continue for the coming year the series of prizes offered last year for essays by public school pupils on historical subjects. The topics for the coming year will be "The Continental Congress" for pupils of high schools, and "Burgoyne's Campaign" for pupils of grammar schools.

The "Year Book" of the Connecticut Society, was recently published.

NEW YORK.

* * Among the applications for membership in the Empire State Society which received favorable action at the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers at the Hotel Normandie, September 19, was that of General Nelson Appleton Miles, United States Army. A remarkable feature of the meeting was the admission of five of the six sons of General George Bell, United States Army, who himself is a member. The sixth son is not yet of age. The list of candidates was the largest acted upon at any meeting since the Society was organized.

The Empire State Society held a meeting at the Hotel Normandie, New York, October 17. The president, Chauncey M. Depew, LL.D., called the members to order shortly after 9 o'clock. The meeting marked the beginning of an effort to establish a regular monthly series. It had a special significance, because it marked the anniversary of the surrender of Burgoyne, and because a gavel had been received for presentation to the President that was made from a piece of the timber of the *Royal Savage*, which was sunk in Lake Champlain, in the battle of Valcour, October 11, 1776, by the American ships under Benedict Arnold.

The minutes of the secretary, John Winfield Scott, showed a total membership at this time of 643. At the close of the report, Mr. Scott read a letter presenting the gavel, and Dr. Depew then remarked that probably about seventy of the seventy millions of the American people ever knew that Benedict Arnold at any time commanded a vessel. He went on to say that he thought the character of Benedict Arnold had been little understood, and that he himself had always held the view entertained by a good old Presbyterian pastor, under whose ministrations he sat in Peekskill, of Judas Iscariot. The policy of this minister was to jump on Judas with both feet. Then Dr. Depew proceeded to draw a parallel between Judas as he saw him pictured in the Oberammergau Passion Play and Arnold, and concluded with the suggestion that abuse had ceased to have any effect. The time had come for analysis, by which much more was to be gained that would be of benefit than by any lesson drawn from mere abuse.

President Depew introduced Elihu Root, a newly elected member of the organization, who was to talk about the battle of Saratoga. Mr. Root remarked that the first important fact he had discovered relative to the battle of Saratoga was that there had been no such battle. It was really

the culmination of a brilliant series of incidents in the campaign of 1777, so fatal to English hopes of separating New England from the States to the south of it. Mr. Root spoke eloquently of the defeat of the force under St. Leger by the stout Dutchmen of the Mohawk valley under Herkimer, and its utter demoralization in the subsequent pursuit by General Gansevoort. All the British standards were captured and carried into old Fort Stanwix, where Rome, N. Y., now stands, and over them was raised a composite banner made of the red, white and blue strips from as many colored petticoats, assuming somewhat the form of the present National colors.

General Howard Carrol, who is a member of the Saratoga Monument Association, followed with some remarks on the movement to mark the historic spot. Before the meeting adjourned for supper, Hiram R. Steele offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we extend to the people of Cuba, who are struggling for their national independence, the cordial sympathy of the Sons of the American Revolution in New York State.

MINNESOTA.

*** Members of the Minnesota society attended the funeral of their late compatriot, Albert D. Timerman, at his late residence, 573 Marshall avenue, St. Paul, at 2 P. M., October 15.

SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

NEW YORK.

*** The Society changed its headquarters, September 30, from the Hotel Waldorf to 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty street. The new office of the Society, which is room 409, is more accessible to business men, and will be spacious enough for the display of Revolutionary art and relics. The room will be open from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. The Society has laid the foundation for a Revolutionary museum, which promises soon to be of great extent and value. The new quarters were opened for business without any special ceremony.

*** The Albany Chapter made a pilgrimage to the site of the battle of Bemus Heights, twelve miles east of Saratoga Springs, October 7, and celebrated the anniversary of the battle at the historic Freeman's Farm. The programme reflected great credit upon the Sons and the Committee of Arrangements—Mr. Edgar C. Leonard, chairman, Dr. W. J. Nellis and Mr. Charles H. Mills. The committee had most gallantly invited the Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution, of Albany, Saratoga, Ballston and other places to join in commemorating the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of this most important event, and the Daughters turned out in large numbers, bestarred and decorated with the various insignias of their Orders and offices, and made the event



one of the most delightful that has taken place in many years in and about Albany.

The Albany party at eight o'clock in the morning, under the charge of Maj. H. Pumpelly Read, president of the Albany Chapter, and chaperoned by Mrs. Abraham Lansing, president of the Daughters, and Mrs. Gregory, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, left in a special car for Mechanicville. At this place carriages were waiting to drive the pilgrims the seven miles to Bemus Heights.

Lunch was served at Freeman's Farm and was enjoyed by everyone, after which Mr. George Lawyer, having been introduced to the audience by the president, Maj. Read, in a short, but complimentary speech, favored those present with a most appropriate and historic address.

An interesting incident occurred when Mrs. James R. McKee and Maj. H. Pumpelly Read met. Mrs. McKee reminded Maj. Read that her ancestor, Benjamin Harrison, "the Signer," and his ancestor, George Read, "the Signer," were very intimate friends, and belonged to the same select dining club when attending Congress in Philadelphia; and so the friendship of two great men of the Revolution was renewed by their descendants on the historic battlefield of Bemus Heights. It was Benjamin Harrison who, after he had signed the Declaration, and being twitted by a fellow signer who was thin and small, about the chance they all had of hanging on the King's tree, as the gallows were called, turned his huge body around and, looking down at his friend, said: "When you are yet kicking at the end of the rope I will be out of my misery, if it comes to that." Read's answer, when told by a prominent man that he had signed the Declaration with a halter about his neck, is characteristic of the man: "I know it, and am ready to take the consequence."

After the address by Mr. Lawyer, and prayer by the chaplain, Maj. William A. Wallace, the various parties took their carriages and drove back to Saratoga, Ballston and other places, and the Albany Sons and Daughters drove back to Mechanicville by way of Wilbur's Basin, and from there back to Albany.

MONTANA.

. The State Society issued a proclamation, September 27, calling on the public school pupils for essays on "The Spirit of '76," the prizes offered being two medals, silver and bronze, bearing the seal of the Society.

MINNESOTA.

. The State Society issued, October 10, a call to the high school pupils of the State for compositions on "The Declaration of Independence." Essays must be handed into the secretary of the State Society, Mr. Rukard Hurd, before February 5 next. The prizes offered are a silver and a bronze medal bearing a *fac-simile* of the seal of the Order.

PENNSYLVANIA.

. The Society has just published its annual reports. It offers two prizes, one of \$75 and one of \$25, to be awarded to the students of the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania for excellence of composition on the subject of "Pennsylvania in the Revolution." The permanent fund amounts to \$8040.34. One hundred and fifty-eight new members were admitted last year, making the total, since its organization, nine hundred and twenty-eight. Thirty have died. A portion of the pamphlet contains the address of Frederick D. Stone, LL. D., librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on "The Battle of Brandywine," delivered before the Society in Birmingham Meeting House, June 18, 1895, which was printed in full in our magazine July last.

* * The General Society publishes, in a tasteful buff and blue pamphlet, extracts of general interest from the proceedings of the annual meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, April 19. Essays upon "The Navy in the Revolution" of Naval Cadets Cassius Bartlett Barnes, to whom was awarded the gold medal, and James Proctor Morton, to whom was awarded the silver medal, are given in full, together with a *fac-simile* of the certificate of membership, and a full list of the officers and members of the State societies.

MISSOURI.

* * The Kansas City Chapter had its first annual banquet at the Coates House, Kansas City, on the evening of October 19. The occasion was one of the most interesting ever held in Missouri. Prominent members of the State association were invited, and the ladies of Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution also attended. The occasion was the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. The Kansas City Chapter has about forty members. Its officers are: Edward H. Allen, president; J. V. C. Karnes, vice-president, and Alfred H. Howe, secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

* * A special meeting of the board of managers was held in Boston, October 9, at the office of the vice-president of the Society, Clement K. Fay. Every member of the board was present, and it was voted to represent the Society by attending the funeral of its late president, Col. William Leverett Chase, of Brookline, in a body. A committee of three was appointed to present suitable resolutions on the loss sustained by the Society. Col. Chase was a charter member and first president, which office he held at the time of his death.

SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA:

* * One of the most unique entertainments of a patriotic nature ever given in New York will take place on November 21 and 22, in the concert hall and assembly rooms of the Madison Square Garden, under the auspices of the Original Society of Colonial Dames. The entertainment will be called a "Two Days Revel," and the programme, while keeping always in the foreground the earlier historical events of this country and treating them from a pictorial standpoint, includes sufficient frivolity of a nineteenth century quality to appeal to the most youthful descendants of the founders of our country.



The "Revel" opens with a grand patriotic reception by the Dames to kindred societies, to take place in the earlier part of the day in the concert hall. This will be followed in the evening by a miscellaneous entertainment, held in the same place, consisting of musical selections, an auction, a literary salad and a flower and refreshment table, presided over by Colonial Dames, in colonial costumes.

There will also be distributed "swan surprise souvenirs," and the closing feature will be a dance by quaintly costumed dames.

The "Revel" of November 22 begins in the morning with a series of historical views, or tableaux, twelve in number, illustrative of the history of this country, the characters therein, so far as it is possible to arrange, being represented by their direct descendants.

One of these views, entitled "James Alexander Defending the Liberty of the Press," will portray the famous Fenger trial, and another most effective tableau is called "The Jesuit Priest Jaques Pleading with the Herr Patroon Van Rensselaer for Protection from the Indians."

Among the Colonial Dames who are actively interested in the success of the "Revel" are Mrs. A. Gracie King, president of the Society; Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. Walter Rutherford, Mrs. Herman Livingston, Mrs. J. J. Townsend, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin and Mrs. Samuel Borrowe.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS:

ILLINOIS.

** Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. Army, who has been stationed in Chicago for some time, has been ordered to join his regiment, the 3d Infantry, at Fort Snelling, Minn. On October 2 Capt. Reade was surprised and presented with a decoration that testified to the esteem in which he is held by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Illinois. The presentation took place in one of the clubrooms of the Auditorium, in the presence of a majority of the members of the Society, the presentation speech being made by Col. Henry L. Turner. The decoration given Capt. Reade was a magnificent jewel, the insignia of the Society. On a gold bar

attached to the red silken band was the following inscription: "Presented to Captain Philip Reade, U. S. A., by the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of Illinois, in appreciation of his arduous and successful labors in its behalf. October, 1895."

Col. Turner spoke briefly of Capt. Reade's services in behalf of the National Guard; that he had done more to elevate the citizen soldiery in Wisconsin and Illinois than any other one man had done in one State; that he had labored to promote the Society of which he was the commander, and that he had successfully fought in behalf of the American flag and against its degradation as an advertising medium.



Capt. Reade replied with much dignity and force, though he was visibly affected, and spoke with deep feeling of the gratitude and appreciation that filled his heart. After the presentation Capt. Reade shook hands with each gentleman present and thanked him in person.

PENNSYLVANIA.

* * The Council met, October 19, at Philadelphia, at the Stenton. A committee was appointed to attend to the handsomely furnishing the State Society's new quarters in old Congress Hall, at Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. The annual church service will be held in the Society's chapel, Christ Church, November 24, to commemorate the capture of Fort Duquesne. The Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames will be invited to attend the services in a body, and also the officers of other local patriotic-hereditary societies.

OHIO.

* * Saturday afternoon, October 12, at the beautiful Glendale residence of Judge Samuel F. Hunt, "Baird Oak," the Society was royally entertained by that gentleman, assisted by his sister, Mrs. Weatherby, of Trenton, N. J., and Mrs. Dr. Heady. The invited guests arrived at the grounds at 1.30 on a special train from Cincinnati.

At 3 o'clock everybody sat down to the discussion of a strictly modern menu, with colonial decorations in keeping with the sentiment of the occasion.

The Ohio State Society was organized six months ago at the residence of M. M. Shoemaker, in Cincinnati, and shortly after its charter was received from headquarters. There are fifteen members in the State, fourteen of whom were present. Judge Hunt is governor-general of Ohio; M. M. Shoemaker, of Cincinnati, deputy governor-general; Sylvester Thomas Norton, of Cincinnati, registrar-general, and Edward A. Rawson, of Cincinnati, general secretary. The members: Samuel Felton, Ralph Peters, Dr. P. V. M. Meyers, Perin Langdon, Dr. N. P. Dandridge, Maj. Joseph L. McDowell, Dr. James Heady, R. A. Shoemaker, Bentley Matthews and A. H. Pugh.

There was a profusion of old colonial relics placed conspicuously about the rooms, which were handsomely decorated with bunting.

MISSOURI.

* * The Society gave its first annual banquet at the Mercantile Club, St. Louis, October 10, in commemoration of two events—one the occupation of Fort Chartres by English troops in 1765, and the other the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774. The first of these closed the long contest as to whether English or French rule should prevail in the territory east of the Mississippi, while the other ended the Indian wars. Officers chosen were: Prof. Alexander Fleet, Mexico, governor; Dr. John Green, St. Louis, deputy governor; Curtis Gardiner, St. Louis, lieutenant-governor; Selden P. Spencer, St. Louis, secretary; Henry Wyman, St. Louis, treasurer; Henry Cadle, Bethany, registrar; James Sands, St. Louis, historian; Rt. Rev. Charles R. Hale, Cairo, Ill., chaplain.

NATIONAL SOCIETY COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA:

NORTH CAROLINA.

*** A meeting of ladies was held in the Yarborough House, Raleigh, September 20, for the purpose of organizing a local chapter of Colonial Dames of America. The State Society has already been organized, with headquarters at Wilmington. Mrs. George W. Kidder, of Wilmington, President of the Society in North Carolina, was present and explained the purposes of the organization. A committee, composed of Mrs. Hinsdale, Mrs. Busbee and Mrs. Armistead Jones, was selected for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Raleigh Chapter. It is hoped soon to organize additional chapters in the principal cities of North Carolina, which will enable the Society more effectually to carry out the patriotic purposes for which it was organized.



MICHIGAN.

*** The committee on organization of a Society of Colonial Dames in the non-colonial State of Michigan, requests the ladies who are interested and eligible as members of the Society to prepare their papers of application for membership. A meeting was called in October to consider the claims of applicants and to confer with them concerning the formation of a Michigan Society. The committee consists of Mrs. E. B. A. Rathbone, Mrs. Henry F. Lyster, Mrs. F. E. N. Bagley, Mrs. M. E. Gibbs and Mrs. James T. Sterling.

PENNSYLVANIA.

*** The Pennsylvania Society on October 9, held its first meeting in the new headquarters, at Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, the building in which the First Congress of the United States met. Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, President of the Society, presided. Possession of the building was formally taken with appropriate exercises, and Mrs. Etting, on behalf of the committee, read the following report:

More than a year ago the Society of Colonial Dames made application to the City Councils to become custodians of Independence Hall. But evidently we were asking for too much, and the request was unfavorably regarded. The idea, which originated in this Society, soon spread to others, and what we had desired so much and lost, the two Council Chambers, the Sons of the Revolution obtained for their headquarters.

The Dames, however, were not discouraged and did not lose hope that they, too, might have a foothold in the historic building, and the wing at Sixth and Chestnut streets seemed the next best. A meeting was held in March, at which an invitation was extended to the Daughters of the American Revolution, asking their co-operation in the application, the thought being that we would make it a woman's building, having the two societies under one roof, many being members of both. After mature consideration the Daughters thought it best not to join with us. It being necessary to abandon that idea we then decided to make it a colonial building and ask the Society of Colonial Wars to join us. They gladly accepted, and an ordinance was prepared and presented to Councils, asking that the two societies might occupy this building. The air was now

filled with the voices of patriotic societies clamoring for entrance to Independence Hall, and how all were to be satisfied was the question before the Committee on City Property. When an amicable settlement appeared about to be realized, another applicant appeared, the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, asking for the whole building for the Law School.

This was a dark hour for the Dames, but firm friends stood by them, and, on June 20, the ordinance was finally passed, giving them the building as headquarters to them and the Society of Colonial Wars, with the exception of the temporary occupancy of Room B by the Law School of the University.

The summer was now so far advanced it was difficult to get many of the committee together, but in the early part of July a small number of them met the Society of Colonial Wars, to decide upon the division of rooms and to defray the necessary expense for passing the ordinance, which was \$50, each society paying half.

In the distribution of rooms the Colonial Dames selected the second floor and the Colonial Wars the Prothonotary's Office, the large room, first floor, with the entrance on Chestnut street. The other large room, back, temporarily occupied by the University Law School, will revert to the Colonial Dames and Colonial Wars at the end of their tenure.

Your committee feels the Society of Colonial Dames is to be congratulated upon obtaining such headquarters filled with historic memories.

It was in this large room overlooking Independence Square, that Washington was inaugurated President of the United States, in the presence of a large assemblage of people. Many ladies were also present on that memorable occasion, drawn hither, no doubt, to greet the honored wife of the great Washington. Five years later her death was announced with faltering voice by John Marshall, overcome with grief at the nation's loss. Although this building was not erected until after the Revolution, it was planned at the same time as the State House itself, in 1736, and was for nearly ten years the Capitol of the United States. The Philadelphia White House was then at Ninth and Market streets. Congress sat here, the Senate in the upper and the House of Representatives in the lower room. In those days of republican simplicity it was deemed ample furniture for the Senate chamber a few chairs and one mahogany table, before which presided the Chief Executive. The Constitution of our country was practically put in order in this modest building. The army and navy, the Mint and United States Bank and other important matters were placed upon the foundation they stand to-day. In this room John Adams was made President of the United States as he stood between Washington and Jefferson, while Oliver Ellsworth pronounced the oath of office. Can we not picture to ourselves that galaxy of men who have hallowed these walls? May the Colonial Dames be worthy of such associations! Now that so many patriotic societies have gathered about Independence Hall and the old Liberty Bell, may we go forward hand in hand in preserving the spirit of patriotism and love of country.

MARYLAND.

. The Dames held the first meeting of the season October 4, at their rooms, 407 Charles street, North, which they will occupy again this winter. Preliminary arrangements were made for another series of teas, which were such a feature of last winter's entertaining among the Dames. In addition to the teas, there will be literary talks every other week, at which subjects of interest, especially those pertaining to Colonial history will be discussed. The Society has added several new members to its list lately.

. The National Society of Colonial Dames held an informal congress in Atlanta, Ga., October 19. Mrs. W. L. Peel welcomed the visitors. Mrs.

Hugh Hagan introduced Mrs. W. W. Gordon, president of the Georgia Society, and Mrs. Howard Townsend, president of the national organization, delivered an address. The Dames attended a reception to Mrs. Stevenson and themselves in the Virginia tea-room, and then one given in their honor by Mrs. W. D. Grant, and in the evening a unique theatrical entertainment at the Grand Theatre, called "Colonial Days." This was given under the direction of Miss Leiper, of Chester, Pa., the actors and actresses being well-known Northern society people, who went to Atlanta by a special car. Miss Effie Ellsler, the actress, who had rented the Grand for Saturday, kindly tendered 500 of the seats on the first floor and all the boxes to the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames for this evening. The affair was altogether invitational, with the exception of those portions of the house retained by the Ellsler management. From the sale of these seats Miss Ellsler was remunerated sufficiently to cover the expenses of her company. Everybody was in full dress that night. A special invitation was also extended to the members of the Sons of the Revolution of Georgia.

THE AZTEC CLUB OF 1847 held its annual meeting in Sherry's, New York City, October 12. The president-



general, John B. Hatch, presided, and Edward Trenchard acted as secretary. The first order of the afternoon was the election of new members, and this resulted as follows: Primary members—Col. John Campbell, U. S. Army; Gen. Francis E. Pinto, of Brooklyn; Col. Charles E. Thorburn, of New York.

Representative members—Henry May, nephew of Col. Charles May; George I. Magee, Watkins, N. Y., nephew of Maj.

Andrew Stuart; Norman J. Blackwood, passed-assistant surgeon, U. S. Navy, grandson of Capt. Kirby E. Smith; Maj. William S. Beebe, Thompson, Conn., nephew of Capt. John C. Casey.

Associate members—Lieut. Allyn K. Capron, U. S. Army; Charles Weiser, Thomas T. Field, Lieut.-Com. Conway Hillyer Arnold, Jr., 5th U. S. Artillery; Wilton George Shock.

Succeeding the election of new members, the Treasurer and Secretary read their reports, and in that of the former it was shown that the Association has \$2000 to add to the permanent fund. Succeeding these reports came the most interesting incident of the session.

The original order of Gen. Taylor, issued to the Army of Occupation at the time it was summoned to cross the border into Mexico, was shown for the first time to the members. It was read by Acting-Secretary Trenchard and runs as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., March 8, 1846.

ORDER No. 30.

The Army of Occupation, being about to take position on the left bank of the Rio Grande, under the orders of the Executive of the United States, the General commanding deems it proper to express his hope that the movement will prove beneficial to all concerned, and that nothing may be wanting on his part to insure so desirable a result, he strictly enjoins upon his command the most scrupulous regard for the rights of all persons who may be found in the peaceable pursuit of their respective avocations, residing on both banks of the Rio Grande. No person, under any pretense whatever, will interfere in any manner with the civil rights or religious privileges of the people, but will pay the utmost respect to both. Whatever may be required for the use of the army will be purchased by the proper departments at the lowest market price. The General commanding is happy to say that he has entire confidence in the patriotism and discipline of the army, and in his command, and feels assured that his orders, as above expressed, will be strictly observed.

Z. TAYLOR,

B. B. General, U. S. A., Commanding.

The order was accompanied by a letter from Capt. Theodore J. Eckerson, with which one strange circumstance is connected. The letter is dated 1874, at Fort Monroe, and no one at the meeting could explain the wide period intervening between the dates. It is the presumption that Gen. Barry had held the original during all of these years for some unexplained reason. The letter of Capt. Eckerson to Gen. Barry reads in part as follows:

I beg to present, through you, to the Aztec Association the inclosed original order, signed by Brevet Brigadier-General Zachary Taylor, for the movement of the Army of Occupation from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande.

Although not a member of the Aztec Association, it was my fortune to participate in the battles and marches of the war with Mexico from its commencement to its close in the armies under Taylor and Scott, and, as might be expected, I read the accounts of your annual meetings with much interest. This general order was carried in my knapsack on the marches from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande; from Matamoras to Camargo, and thence to Monterey; from Monterey to Tampico; from Tampico to Vera Cruz; Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and thence back to the coast.

It was present at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, and the capture of the City of Mexico.

The reading of these documents was succeeded by the election of officers for the coming year: President and treasurer, Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones; vice-president, Admiral Alexander C. Rhind, U. S. Navy; secretary, Gen. Horatio C. King; assistant secretary, Mark B. Hatch; assistant treasurer, Loyall Farragut.

This filled out the business of the afternoon, and the members separated to prepare for the dinner which had been announced for the evening. The table for this was laid in the rear room on the third floor of Sherry's. The dining table contained a surprise for the Association in the shape of a present from the newly elected president. Col. Floyd-Jones had had prepared an old-time sacrificial pyramid of the Aztec nation in silver, appropriately inscribed to the Aztec Club. It had been announced that Gen.

Miles would respond to the principal toast of the evening, "The Army;" but late in the afternoon the Secretary received word that he would be unable to be present, and Gen. James H. Wilson was substituted. For the toast, "The Navy," Commo. Sicard made a fitting response. Succeeding the stated toasts, there came impromptu addresses, which ended a successful meeting of the historic organization.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI:

NEW JERSEY.



** The dedication of the monument erected at Taylorsville, marking the place of Washington's crossing of the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776, which was to take place October 7, was postponed on account of rain to Tuesday, October 15. The work of getting the Pennsylvania monument has been accomplished through the activity of the Bucks county (Pa.) Historical Society, of which Gen. W. W. H. Davis, is president. A monument has been erected on either side of the river, indicating the point of embarkation and the point of landing.

The two monuments were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, to which the public was invited. The ceremonies took place first in Taylorsville, opposite Washington's crossing station, beginning at 1.30 P. M. Dwight M. Lawrie, a young Philadelphia orator, made the oration on the occasion, and Gen. William S. Stryker delivered the historical address, dealing most minutely and entertainingly with the facts of that momentous night. Gen. Davis presided.

The Pennsylvania monument is erected in Taylorsville, on the lawn of Dr. Gerfee, near the end of the bridge. It is of brown stone, rectangular in shape, on a foundation of concrete, and stands about six feet in height, and bears this inscription:

NEAR THIS SPOT
WASHINGTON
CROSSED THE DELAWARE
ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT, 1776,
THE EVE OF THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.
ERECTED 1895. BUCKS CO. HIST. SOC.

The New Jersey monument is on the north side of the Feeder, as the land on which the railroad and Feeder stands is made ground. It is in full view of the railway for a mile. It is a twelve-ton, gray granite, rock-faced stone from the Stockton quarries, bearing a bronze tablet on the south side on which is the inscription: "This tablet is erected by the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey, to commemorate the crossing of the Delaware river by Gen. Washington and the Continental Army on Christmas night of seventeen hundred and seventy-six." It stands on the Nelson estate, a piece of land ten feet square having been deeded by that family for

the purpose, the deed of conveyance bearing the signatures of about seventeen heirs belonging to that family.

On the unveiling of the New Jersey monument, which occurred just after the ceremonies on the other side of the river, and was done by one of the daughters of the Nelson family. Judge Clifford Stanley Sims, president of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, delivered an address.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES :

** At the last meeting letters of acceptance were read from Ex-President Harrison, Rear-Admiral Gherardi, U. S. Navy, and Rear-Admiral Braine, U. S. Navy, who were recently elected honorary companions of the Order. The insignia was thereupon conferred on the newly elected honorary companions. Honorary companionship in the Military Order of Foreign Wars is conferred only on those specially made eligible under the constitution: Presidents and ex-presidents of the United States; officers of the army, not below the rank of major-general, and officers of the navy, not below the rank of rear-admiral. The

secretary of the Order states that he is in receipt of numerous letters of inquiry and requests for application blanks from those who are not eligible to hereditary companionship in the Order, by reason of inability to prove descent in the direct male line. Full information as to the requirements for admission may be had by applying by letter to the secretary, Mr. Robert Webb Morgan, 89 Liberty street, New York City.



NEW YORK COMMANDERY.

** Among those admitted to hereditary companionship at the last meeting of the Council were Col. Henry Churchill Morgan, U. S. Army; Maj-Gen. Albion P. Howe, U. S. Army; Erastus Gay, of Connecticut; Roswell Hunt, Rochester, and Henry Harmon Noble, New York; Prof. Edward Livingston Holden, of the Lick Observatory, Cal. A committee consisting of Maj-Gen. Alexander S. Webb, James Henry Morgan, Lieut. Irving M. Avery, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., and Jacob T. Van Wyck, was appointed to arrange for a banquet to be given early in November by the Order at the city of New York.

** THE SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY will hold its first large meeting on November 8 at Atlanta, Ga. This new society has been agitated for some time in the South, and had its birth recently in Nashville, which now claims the parent chapter of the Society.

"The objects of this Society are educational, moral, literary, social and benevolent; and particularly to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the War between the Confederate States and the United States of America; to honor the memory of those who fell in the service of the Confederate States; to cherish the

ties of friendship among the members of the Society, and to fulfill the duties of sacred charity towards the survivors of the War and those dependent upon them.

"The widows, wives, mothers, sisters, or female descendants of men who served honorably in the Army, Navy, or civil service of the Confederate States, or of one of said States, or who gave personal service to the Confederate cause; and women who, wherever living, gave aid and comfort to the Confederate States during the War, or their female descendants, shall be eligible for membership in the Society."

* * At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania-German Society, which was held at Bethlehem, Pa., on October 16, Bishop Levering, of the Moravian Church of North America, delivered the address of welcome, and Judge Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, read the President's Annual Address. These officers were elected: President, F. R. Diffenderfer, of Lancaster; vice-presidents, Rev. Dr. J. F. J. Schantz, of Meyerstown, and Rev. Dr. A. R. Horne, of Allentown; treasurer, Julius F. Sachse, of Philadelphia.

Wednesday night the annual banquet was held at Sun Inn, where Washington and Lafayette had headquarters during the Revolution. J. H. Redsecker, of Lebanon, presided and acted as toast-master.

The menu was printed on historically interesting linen paper. It was manufactured in 1778, and was made to order for the Continental Congress for either bond or currency purposes. The menu cards are prized very highly. The next meeting will be held in Philadelphia.

* * AN EVENT of much historical interest was observed at Newbury (Old Town), Mass., September 19, the 120th anniversary of the embarkation of the Quebec expedition, by the City Improvement Society of Newburyport and the Historical Society of Old Newbury. On Old Town Green the troops encamped previous to their embarkation in ten transports from Newburyport for the mouth of the Kennebec, and in an enduring form the two societies decided to mark the spot. A large boulder was obtained, and on it a bronze tablet placed. In relief letters the story of the expedition is told.

A large audience assembled at Old Town upper green. The Society of Colonial Wars was represented by Abijah Thompson, of Winchester, Walter K. Watkins, John A. Remick and Dr. Charles A. Fernald, of Boston. The Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati had a representative present in the person of Edward S. Moseley.

The Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution sent as delegates Capt. Nathan Appleton, of Boston; Allan Rogers, of Gloucester; Nathan Warren, of Waltham; Gardiner A. Churchill, of Boston; Dr. Josiah L. Hale, of Brookline; Levi S. Gould, of Melrose; True Pike, of Salisbury; Herbert W. Kimball, of Jamaica Plain, and Rev. J. W. Dodge, H. W. Moulton and W. W. Churchill, of Newburyport.

President Dodge stated that it was the aim of the Society to mark with suitable inscriptions all points of historic interest within the borders of Newburyport. In eloquent words he alluded to the event which the boulder commemorated.

Rev. J. W. Dodge, of Newburyport, gave an interesting review of the Quebec expedition. He spoke at some length in relation to Benedict Arnold, and said that, while many condemned his treason, we can afford to be just to his early record, which showed great valor.

William Little, president of the Historical Society of Old Newbury, after reading resolutions which were adopted by Newbury in 1774, showing the feeling at that time, gave several very interesting incidents in connection with the Arnold expedition.

Capt. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, in a brief address laid special emphasis upon the work of the Sons of the American Revolution and the fact that the sailors of the Revolution were a potent force in that movement.

It was the intention of the City Improvement Society to defray the entire expense, but the gratifying announcement was made that Henry Bailey Little, of Newburyport, had donated a sum sufficient to cover the entire expenditure.

NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

A letter written by Alexander Grayden, Esq., lieutenant in the Continental army, "to John Lardner, Esq., at his house in Philadelphia":

"CAMP NEAR KINGS BRIDGE, July 1st, 1776.

"DR JACK. Agreeable to my promise I employ the little Leisure I have, in giving you an Account of our Situation and what we are doing—we are stationed upon a very high Hill about two miles from Kings Bridge, which we are as busy as Ants in fortifying. If the Enemy gives us time to finish our works they will be almost impregnable and may merit the Appellation of Mount Defiance which is the name we intend giving our Hill. I am called away upon Business.

"July 2nd.

"Last night about 12 o'clock we received order from Gen. Washington to be under arms at day break, this morning as the fleet was under sail we were accordingly paraded as soon as it was light and have examined our Arms and Accutremments and have delivered Cartridges, Flints &c to our men—From the best Information I can collect the Fleet consist of 120 or 130 sail which it is thought may contain 10,000 men—it is said we have 15,000 in and about New York which in my Opinion is insufficient to defend the Lines which are very extended and detach'd—however Troops are pouring in from the Jersey and more are expected from Connecticut.

"In Morgans and our Battalions which are all Troops which are stationed at Kings Bridge—we have not over 700 Arms in Repair and consequently a great part of our men are useless. However fight we must and I am in hopes that we shall not forfeit the favorable opinion which is entertained of us—Col Reed writes Col Shée that ours is the most honorable and important Post in America and that the Salvation of the Country depends upon the *brave handful* at Kings-Bridge. So you see that we are highly complimented—our Character stands high and we must maintain the Honor of the Corps. I have really a high Opinion of our Men—They were in high spirits this morn, and had they been well armed two Months ago, we need not to have been afraid to meet an equal Number of red-coats in the Field. As it is, I hope we shall not turn our Backs.

"We have now four hundred Men at work in carrying on the Fort and throwing up an Abatis round the Foot of the Hill—we have just received from New York, six field pieces and four 12 pounders which if well served may do a little Mischief—I am very much afraid that we shall be attacked before we have completed our Works, it is a cursed thing that we are eternally too late in our Preparations. Had we been sent here a Month ago we should have been in a tolerable posture of Defence.

"I am at present in a tolerable fighting Humour, how I may be when the Pinch comes, the Events must determine. However I shall endeavour

to do my duty and leave the Rest to Chance, Providence or whatever it is that directs human Affairs.

"I conclude in (great haste) & in *great hopes* of surviving the Issue.

"Your sincere and affectionate Friend

"ALEXR. GRAYDEN.

"Remember me to Clay if in town, White, etc."

"MOUNT WASHINGTON, July 18, 1776.

"DEAR LARDNER :

"Since my last we have had a Brush with a Couple of Ships of War, which with more than British Resolution undertook to pass all the Batteries of New York, Powles Hook, and even *Mount Washington*.

"I suppose you have seen the account in the papers in that of New York, it is said we handled them very roughly, but between ourselves, I fear we did them very little damage. Our Artillery was villainously served, we not being able to give them more than 8 or 10 shots, when we received from them 40 at the least. However, it is said by a Deserter that we hulled them three Times, which was much more than I expected.

"I believe it is pretty certain that the Phenix has been upon the Careen, from which it appears that they sustained some injury.

"We gave them the 2 first shots, and then they began to thunder away most furiously and with great address. Several of the Balls struck the Parapet (which were afterwards found) one of them grazed it very near my Head, another came into the Fort and was very near putting an end to our Quarter-Master Serjeant.

"However, we received no Injury save that the Yankey Captain of Artillery got his Head broke by the Fragment of a Rock which was dashed in pieces by a Ball.

"Our men behaved remarkably well in this first Essay, except one of Captain Edwards', who fainted away—one of the Yankeys too was very suddenly seized by the Cramp just as he should have applied the match to the Gun.

"For my own part I was perfectly cool upon the Occasion, and can say with Major Sturgeon that 'They make much more of these matters than they really merit.' I have heard it observed that it is nothing after the first Fire, but for my own part I felt much more disagreeably than at first when the Balls began to whistle so near me. However at no Time did I feel half the Emotion that I have frequently had at a Horse Race before the starting, even when I have been disinterested in the Event. I have since been amazed that I did not feel a little Palpitation at the Beginning, 'tis what I expected; but do declare that I was as perfectly cool and unconcerned as I am at this Instant. I am thus particular as I know most People are curious to know the Feelings on these Occasions. Tho' Cannon against a Fort is vastly different from Musquetry in an open Field.

"The Ships are still up the River, and it is in agitation, if the Channel will admit of it to prevent their getting down again by sinking Hulks and Cheveaux de Friz.

"The Declaration of Independency is variously relished here, some approving, others condemning it—for my own part, I have not the least Objection did I know my Rulers and the Form of Government. Innovations are always dangerous particularly here, where the Populace have so great an Ascendancy and popular Governments I could never approve of. However, I acquiesce in the measure as it became daily more necessary, altho' I am of Opinion that delaying it awhile longer could have had no bad Tendency. On the Contrary, it would still have kept the door open for a Reconciliation, convinced the World of our reluctance to embrace it, and increased our Friends on t'other side of the Water—but the greatest Danger is that subtle, designing knaves, or weak insignificant Blockheads may take the lead in publick Affairs. This they have already done, and much; I fear, that such will be our Rulers. But perhaps you will tell me that 'of two Evils, we must chuse the least,' either submit to Britain or declare Independency—Granted! but there is no Reason that we should not have put it off as long as possible. However, the Matter is now settled and our salvation depends upon supporting the Measure.

"Howe, as you observe, cannot think of attacking in his present circumstances. Should his Reinforcement arrive I am very dubious of the Event—at least with our present Numbers. They talk of 25 or 30 thousand men in New York, but I cannot believe they have much above half the number. They talk of Connecticut Troops, but they are slow in coming, and should the Reinforcement arrive, it is not very probable that they will give us Time to collect more men. The day before Yesterday a Flag was sent to the Genl—but the Address being 'Geo. Washington, Esq.,' the Letter was not received.

"It is said to say that 40 of the Fleet disappeared yesterday, their Destination or cause of this Departure is not known.

"I begin to doubt whether we shall have anything to do here this campaign. Should we be attacked, the action will be decisive and go nigh to determine the Fate of America. In this situation, we must fight with a Resolution suitable to its Importance. I am in great hopes, we shall behave well here. I think our men will do their duty. In my next I will give you some account of our works, till then, believe me,

"Yours &c., most affectionately,

"ALEX. GRAYDEN.

"N. B.—I write on my Knee in great haste, which, I presume will, apologize for my Letter.

"To John Lardner, Esq., of Somerset, Tacony."

THE MONITOR.—Can an account be given of the loss of the *Monitor* off Cape Hattaras after encounter with the *Merrimac* at Fortress Monroe? She was in command of Capt. John Bankhead, of the navy.

Not being a sea-going vessel, as was proved in her trip from New York to Fortress Monroe when she barely escaped loss. It was a great mistake to have sent her to Charleston. Had the *Monitor* been sent to our principal Atlantic cities and fee required for her public inspection after her famous

battle with the *Merrimac*, a large sum would have resulted which would more than covered the expense of her building, the first iron-clad ship of war which revolutionized the navies of the world.

Weston, Mass.

L.

THE REVOLUTION OF '76.—I have received a copy of THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER for August, 1895. It is a very interesting and valuable publication, which I hope will continue and be prosperous. But I should like to ask Admiral Roe, author of the article, "The Revolution of '76," if he understands that the volley fired by Pitcairn's soldiers at Lexington was "answered by another?" and, if so, what is the authority on which he so describes the transaction? His sentence is: "It was answered by another, and a few dead and wounded lay upon the ground," which does not necessarily imply that the dead and wounded were British soldiers, although I think a reader of this narrative, who had no other information, would so understand it.

Next, Does Admiral Roe understand, as seems to be the meaning of his narrative, in the same paragraph on page 1408, that the battle of Bunker Hill took place on the same day with the retreat of the British from Concord to Lexington? I presume that paragraph, which is introductory to the main purpose of Admiral Roe's very interesting article, was written rapidly and that the author did not read it over after writing it so as to observe that he had blended in his narrative the transaction of April 19, and that of June 17.

Worcester, Mass.

GEO. F. HOAR.

FOOT.—I want some information concerning Sarah Whicher, whose maiden name was Foot. She married for a second husband, Jonathan Kelly, of Amesbury, Mass., in 1736. I should like to know who her father was, or any of her ancestors.

800 Sixteenth street, Denver, Col.

E. L. KELLY.

A COLONIAL WAR LETTER.*

"LAKE GEORGE, Sept. 9. 1755.

"At four o'clock last Saturday afternoon a party of our five Nations of Indians came into the Camp from a Scout towards Crown Point, who informed us they had discovered a large number of tracks going to the Southward between here and South Bay, which they thought to be between 1500 and 2000 men, and desired the General to send an Express to the fort at the carrying place, as there were not above 800 men there, fearing they should be attacked, but the Express was killed. We being at this

*A package of old papers was recently placed in my hands for examination. They were found among the effects of the late Mr. Caryll, of Ware, Mass., and seem once to have been in the possession of John Tisdale, Esq., of Taunton, Mass., as among them I find a plan of his farm in Taunton, made in 1756, and many legal documents connected with his name. The dates range from 1702 to 1760. Among the papers I found a letter written at Lake George in 1755, which is so characteristic of the colonial times, I have copied it, thinking it worthy of a place in THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER.

Palmer, Mass.

O. P. ALLEN.

place in number about 2600 men. This evening a council of war was held and it was determined to send out about 1000 men on Monday morning in search of the enemy. Accordingly at 9 o'clock they marched under the command of Col. Ephraim Williams, a brave man. In an hour after they marched we heard the attack begin, which by the fire seemed excessive smart, which caused a detachment of 300 men more to reinforce the party, who marched directly, of which I was one; at two miles march we found our friends retreating, the enemy having the advantage of the ground. So we made a slow and safe retreat to the front of the Camp where we had some artillery planted and there made a stand where 1000 regular troops marched up into the front and 600 Indians for their flanks. Imagining the Camp was theirs and that we had no more men than they had seen. Within 80 yards they made a stand and gave us the first fire, at which the engagement proceeded and held for four hours successively without intermission, at which time they fled and carried off the chief of their dead and baggage and hid them where we cannot find them as yet, only about 200 and the prisoners who gave account of great slaughter made among these people; but as they were put to the rout we cannot expect them to give a particular account. At four o'clock the fire grew thin on the part of the enemy, and our men advanced after the Regulars and took their small arms and other plunder, but the fire did not entirely cease, till 6 o'clock. The Fort at the carrying place being alarmed with our great guns which began at 12 o'clock, Col Blanchard of New Hampshire sent 250 men to assist us who meeting the fugitives 5 miles from here on their flight made a bold and resolute attack on them, fought them 2 hours and put them to the rout a second time; killed and took about 100 of 'em with the loss of about 5 their own men, although the enemy says there were near 1000 men on their side. At 9 o'clock our friends arrived here with wounded bretheren, which was 4 and prisoners 4. As for the loss on our side, it is not fully known as we are not yet got settled. But the loss in our small regiment is 20, which is our proportion. Of the whole in my company there is 5 missing—Sweetheat, John Barford, James Disher, Jacob Feller and Thomas Flix; all I expect are killed. We have got the French General of all the Forces in North America prisoner and killed the Major General who commanded the engagement at the Ohio, and the aid de camp to the General. The French General is badly wounded and doubtful of recovery. He and the aid de camp seem to be absolute gentlemen and used so, as prisoners. General Johnson has rec'd a wound but not doubtful. Old King Hendrich is killed and about 40 of our friend Indians of the Five Nations which is a heavy loss to them; they swear revenge. The biggest loss we sustained by officers was Col. Ephraim Wyllys and Col. Moses Titcomb, and Major Ashley of Col. Williams regiment and two Captains. I hope our fresh troops will soon arrive as I expect we shall have occasion for them before our affairs are over, for by the best account we can get they are determined to defend Crown Point to the last extremity.

SAMUEL ANGEL."

WEISER.—Is there a likeness anywhere of Col. Conrad Weiser, the Indian interpreter?

K.

JANS.—I notice in your magazine for September last an inquiry from one Jans. The information desired will be found on page 38, vol. II, "O'Callaghan's History of New Neutherlands."

Germantown, Phila.

ROBERT HEBERTON.

HERRICK—HERICK.—We have a missing link in our genealogy, and are trying to find out our connection with the Herrick family. Information desired.

Box 674, Muncie, Ind.

W. V. HERRICK.

HALL.—I would be very grateful for any information concerning Nathaniel Hall, or Peter and David Hall, his sons. They lived in Boston or vicinity somewhere between 1620-1680. David Hall, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary War, and afterward governor of Delaware, was a grandson of Nathaniel and son of David Hall, and nephew of David Hall.

C.

FOURTH OF JULY IN PARIS.—From the *Figaro*, August 22, 1895: "The eloquent and spirited discourse of M. Hanotaux at the dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce, on the Fourth of July, the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of American independence, has found a responsive echo in every American heart.

"Gen. Meredith Read's tribute to France on the same occasion has also been widely welcomed. His review of hitherto unknown facts concerning the French branch of the Order of the Cincinnati, founded in 1783 by Washington and his illustrious French companions in arms, has called forth universal interest; and his declaration that 'after the lapse of more than a century the Order of the Cincinnati is still the emblem of America's gratitude to France, and the abiding proof of the services of France to America,' has met with warm approval.

"THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER, organ of the patriotic societies in the United States, publishes his discourse as being 'felicitous and appropriate to the day, and of particular historical importance.'"

HEATH—MCLEAN—MANNING.—Can anyone tell me the names of those on the list of passengers in the *Mayflower*, on the first trip in 1620, who afterwards married into the Heath and McLean families? Will be very greatly obliged for any records, or personal history concerning them and their surroundings, either before or after coming to America.

I should also like to learn for genealogical purposes, all I can of the early Heath family, who came from England about 1632, and were prominent in New England. Were there any, who came before that year?

Were the fathers of Gen. William Heath, of Roxbury, Mass., and Bartholomew Heath, of Sharon, Conn., brothers, and if so, what were their names, and how many brothers came to this country together?

Information desired of Henry, John and Jacob McLean, three brothers living in Salisbury, Conn., in 1781, and who all served in the Revolution at that time, wish to learn all I can of their immediate families, as well as their ancestry.

Will all persons whose ancestors were, Manning, Heath or McLean, please send address and particulars?

I am preparing genealogies of the three families.

104 E. Twenty-ninth St., N. Y.

MRS. CLARA H. MANNING.

HEMPHILL.—Can anyone give information regarding the descendants of William Hemphill who resided in Philadelphia, also in Lancaster county, Pa., about 1770-1780? This is not the William Hemphill who was associated in business with Robert Ralston in Philadelphia and afterwards in Wilmington, Del. Also, particulars regarding the descendants of Samuel Hemphill (brother of William) who resided in Savannah, Ga., in 1789, and who was First Quartermaster in the 14th Dragoons prior to the Revolution. Also, where can any account of the Rev. Samuel Hemphill, Colleague of the Rev. Jedidiah Andrews, First Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, be found subsequent to his suspension by the Synod in September, 1735?

Kingsbridge, New York City.

WILLIAM HEMPHILL.

DIXON.—Will someone inform me where Lieut-Col. Henry Dixon, of the Revolutionary War was born? What was the name of his paternal ancestor who emigrated to this country, and the year he came?

Col. Dixon entered the army from Caswell county, North Carolina, distinguished himself at the battle of Camden, and died in 1782, of wounds received in battle. . . . Tradition says that the family of Col. Dixon was Scotch-Irish. His wife was named Wynn, of Welsh extraction.

Frankfort, Ky.

HENRY C. DIXON.

HUTCHINSON.—(Page 278, October, 1895).—In a list of inhabitants of the town of Southold in 1698, are these names: Samuel Hutcheson Elizabeth Hutcheson, Samuel Hutcheson, Jr. Also in the same list further on: Martha Hutcheson ("widow"), Thomas Hutcheson, Mathias Hutcheson, Martha Hutcheson, Jr., page 672, Doc. Hist. of N. Y. Vol. I, O'Callaghan's Papers relating to Long Island.

Buffalo, N. Y.

MARY E. BUSTIS.

ENGLE—WILLS.—Information wanted in regard to Frederick Engle, his parents and grandparents and where they came from, he married Ann Cloud, daughter of Joseph and Mary Green Cloud. Also of Thomas Wills who married Ann Hunter, daughter of Peter and Jane Hunter, of Ballinacarrick, county of Wicklow, Ireland. He came to this country about 1717. Please give all dates possible.

1528 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

MRS. EDWARD SITER.

DUFF.—Are there any persons, now living, known to be descendants of Col. Thomas Duff, of Christiana Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware (formerly Pennsylvania)? He lived in a large, brick house on the bank of Christiana creek, on the outskirts of the village of Newport, in Christiana Hundred, and was a large landed proprietor. He was an ensign in the Upper Regiment of New Castle county militia in 1756. During the Revolution he was major in the New Castle county militia in 1776, and colonel

in 1777. He was sheriff of New Castle county in 1763, 1765, 1769 and 1770. Also commissioned a justice of the peace in 1783 and 1790. In deeds he is styled "Col. Thomas Duff, Esq." In 1761 he was a vestryman of the English Church of St. James, at Stanton Christiana Hundred, and from 1787 to 1808 chairman of the Vestry of St. James, Stanton, and its chapel, St. James, Newport, the latter of which he was largely instrumental in having built. He is supposed to have died in 1808, and to have been buried in the grave-yard of St. James Church, Stanton. His wife's name was Jane; their children were: (1.) Thomas Duff, Jr.; admitted to the Delaware bar in April, 1791; clerk of the United States District Court of Delaware, 1794-6. (2.) Capt. Henry Duff; ensign in Col. Hall's Delaware Regiment, November 29, 1776, and served in the same regimen throughout the war, having rank of Captain on disbandment; an original member of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati; died in New Castle county, May, 1789, supposed unmarried. (3.) Edward Duff; surgeon's mate in Continental Navy, in 1777; died in Northampton county, Virginia, 1785; unmarried. (4.) Jenny.

Information of any descendants of the above family is desired by
120 S. Sixth Street, Philadelphia. OLIVER HOUGH.

FOOTE.—Nathaniel Foote, of Colchester (Conn.), married Ann Clark, of Lebanon (Conn.), July 4, 1711. She died June 25, 1726. Wanted names of her father and mother.

Belvidere, Ill.

J. C. F.

SMITH.—Wanted information concerning the ancestors of Melancthy Smith, the lawyer, whose father was Samuel Smith, of Jamaica, Long Island.

17 W. Eighteenth St., New York City.

L. SMITH.

BROOKE.—Can any of your readers tell which son of Richard Brooke, of Smithfield Spottsylvania county, Va., married Miss Aylett and was the father of Humphrey Brooke? The above-mentioned Richard Brooke, of Smithfield, was the son of Robert Brooke, of Essex county, Va., who was a justice of the peace and also one of the Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe. The information regarding the name of the father of Humphrey Brooke will be most thankfully received.

910 Lombard Street, San Francisco, Cal.

J. M. WRIGHT.

MCLEAN.—(Page 276, October, 1895).—The names of Charles McLean and John McLean appear as signers of a "Petition demanding an investigation into the Livingston Title," dated January 17, 1795, also the name *McLean* appears on a "map of the towns of Livingston, Germantown and Clermont, in the county of Columbia and the homesteads thereon, dated 1798. Ancram was a village in the town of Livingston. The McLean place was on Punch creek. Page 834, Doc. Hist. of N. Y. (O'Callaghan) Vol. 3.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

MARY E. BURTIS.

MISSING RECORDS OF CHRIST CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA.—The following note occurs in the Register of the church:—

The vacant spaces left at the conclusion of each year from 1774 to 1778 inclusive, are for the insertion of persons married by the Rev. Mr. Combe, when their names can be obtained, he being at present in England, and his register not to be found in this city.

Sept. 1, 1779.

S. P.

Perhaps Mr. Combe's register is still extant in England. If so, and its whereabouts known, reference thereto would be most acceptable. The "S. P." probably stands for Samuel Powel, the patriot Mayor, who was, I think, a vestryman of the church.

Philadelphia.

C.

NEW YORK REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS' ROLLS.—For a century the pay rolls and receipts of members of the New York organizations in the Revolutionary military forces have been kicked about the comptrollers' office, Albany. William B. Wemple, the voucher clerk in the comptroller's office, had occasion to look up some information regarding an officer in one of the New York militia companies, and the great disorder in which he found these historical vouchers and rolls suggested that some means should be taken to preserve them. He thereupon suggested to Comptroller Roberts that the records of each organization be placed in a volume by themselves; and be deposited in the State library. Acting upon this suggestion, the comptroller placed the work under Mr. Wemple's charge and appointed Col. Sheppard to carry it out.

The first volume was completed recently. The vouchers and pay rolls are, in the main, in an excellent state of preservation. They have been attached to sheets of heavy white paper, making a good-sized volume. Conveying this information: "Third Battalion of the Tryon County Militia, Mohawk District, Col. Frederick Fisher, commanding."

The names of the officers and a history of the battle of Johnstown, October 21, 1781, are neatly done in typewriting. The story of the battle of Johnstown was selected because Col. Fisher's command was the only New York organization engaged in it.

The ancient pay roll of the men, as well as the receipts, are made out in pounds, shillings and pence. The receipts contain the autographs of the individuals.

ALLEN—MOORE.—My husband's mother was named Clarissa Allen. She was born December 6, 1803, and was the daughter of Levi Allen, who was born October 25, 1770. The family believe this Levi Allen to have been one of the sons of Ethan Allen or of one of his brothers. Can this be proven, and if so to whom shall I apply, and what shall I pay for care and trouble of investigation? My grandfather, Charles Chelton Moore, born December 1, 1789, of "Forest Retreat," Fayette county, Kentucky, who served in the war of 1812, was the son of William Moore, whose father was a "Mr. Moore," who married Charity Coates Adams, widow of Samuel Adams of Virginia. Can I learn whether this "Mr. Moore" was a descendant of Col. Bernard Moore of "Chelsea," King William county, Va.?

LIDA CAMPBELL GRISSIM LEIB.

BOOK NEWS.

CONTENTS OF HISTORICAL MAGAZINES.

THE VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY (quarterly) for October: Virginia under Gov. Gooch; Will of Benjamin Harrison; Notes on Charles City County Grievances, 1676; Letters of William Fitzhugh, 1690, continued; Mayor Robert Beverley and his Descendants; Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (quarterly) for October: The Proprietors of the Province and their Controversaries with the Freeholders; the Papers of Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Greene; Notes on Landscapes in the Picture Gallery of the Rhode Island Historical Society; Early Rhode Island Portrait Painters; The Beginnings of Insurance in the Province; A Look Southward; The Military Club of 1774; Quality the Prevailing Element in Representation; The Family Line of Jabez and Ezekiel Hopkins.

THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD, for October: Memoir of Henry E. Pierrepont; Records of the Reformed Dutch Church, New York City (*continued*); Ancestry of John Hart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, with a reproduction of his alleged portrait; King's College and Its Earliest Alumni; Early Marriages Among the Puritans; Notes on the Webb Family; Genealogy of the Van Borsum Family.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW (quarterly) for October:—History and Democracy; The Party of Loyalists in the American Revolution; The first Castillian Inquisitor; Count Edward de Crillon; Western State-making in the Revolutionary Era.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, for October: Washington and His Neighbors (*continued*); The Thornton Family; Librarians in Colonial Virginia; The Smiths, of Virginia; Isle of Wight County; Burning of New Kent Court House and Prison; The Thurston Family; Old Tombstones of Charles City; Descendants of Henry Randolph; Throckmorton Family; Journals of the Meetings of the President and Masters of William and Mary College (*continued*); Historical and Genealogical Notes and Original Letters.

RECORDS OF THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA (quarterly) for September: William Gaston, the First Student of Georgetown College; German Roman Catholic Central Society of the United States; History of St. Patrick's Church, Carlisle, Pa.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL RESEARCHES, for October: Catholic Recollections of Samuel Breck; Bishop Kendrick's "Thorny Crown," of Trusteeship; The Jubilee in Philadelphia, 1830; Patrick and

Judy, of Richmond, Va.; Will of Commodore John Barry; Opposition to Lord Baltimore's Charter; Explorations of Father Marquette and Others in the Mississippi Valley; Luke Tiernan, of Baltimore.

MISS FRANCES M. CAULKINS' "History of New London, Conn.,"* has recently been reprinted. It was first printed in 1852 and again, enlarged and revised, in 1866, three years before her death; so it has long been a standard work on Connecticut genealogy and history. It is regretted that the publisher did not supplement Miss Caulkins' work with some chapters concerning the last thirty-five years of New London's history.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS' series of "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times" is a happy thought of up-to-date publishers in touch with the times and their choice of Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, so well and favorably known in the literature of the periods which the series will tend to elucidate, as the authoress of their first book in it was well made. Mrs. Earle has taken as her subject, "Margaret Winthrop,"† wife of John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts, to whom it was given "to endure in her fifty-six years of life a far wider and deeper range of emotions and experiences than has fallen to the lot of many women. A sheltered girlhood was rudely shocked by the murder of her father. She was parted from her beloved husband by an unknown ocean. . . . She bravely faced and endured that venturous voyage herself, and encountered with courage the fears and hardships of a pioneer life in a strange, savage world. Margaret Winthrop was saddened by the death of her children. She had a life of hard work, of many cares, and she experienced entire loss of fortune; yet, I think her life was a happy one, for there was one bitter cup she never was forced to taste—that of disgrace; and in all her sorrows and fears she was cheered and strengthened not only by an inspired religious faith, but by a love such as is the fortune of few women to arouse and retain; a love so tender, so thoughtful, so sheltering, that it might well prove to her, as her husband said, a symbol of the everlasting love of her Heavenly Father. . . . She was the emblem and personification of one of the purest types of womanhood—the Puritan wife and mother."

Mrs. Earle cites a long list of authorities through which she gained her intimacy with Mrs. Winthrop's character and life; but to the general reader the charm of her carefully studied portrait will be the elaborate background into which she introduces in a chatty way the manners and customs of Puritan times in old and New England and the domestic and social life of the day.

The Scribners promise that this initial volume of their "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times" will be followed quickly by others depicting early life among the Knickerbockers, the Quakers, the Cavaliers, etc.

* "History of New London, Conn., 1612-1860," by Frances Manwaring Caulkins, with a memoir of the author. Published by H. D. Utley, New London, Conn., 1895.

† "Margaret Winthrop," by Alice Morse Earle, with *fac-simile* reproduction. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price, \$1.25.

MACMILLAN & Co., New York, issued last month the initial number of their new "quarterly," entitled *The American Historical Review*; price, \$1.00 per number. As might be expected it is a beautiful piece of typographical workmanship. It contains over 200 pages of reading matter, and is ably edited by Prof. J. Franklin Jameson, of Providence, R. I., assisted by a board of editors: Profs. George B. Adams, Albert B. Hart, H. P. Judson, John B. McMaster, W. M. Sloane and H. M. Stevens. The contents of the October number are mentioned elsewhere. The article that will probably be found the most interesting to our readers is that of Prof. Moses Coit Tyler: "The Party of the Loyalists in the American Revolution." Prof. Tyler tells who the Tories were; the object of the Loyalist Party; the difference between a Whig and a Loyalist, and

. . . All about the war,
And what they killed each other for.

Prof. Tyler says: "It was the contention of the American Whigs that the British Parliament could not lawfully tax us, because by so doing it would be violating an ancient maxim of the British Constitution: 'No taxation without representation;' and, therefore, the Revolution. The Professor argues at great length to prove the unjustness of the Revolution from this reason. 'Upon that question (of no taxation without representation), which of the two parties ~~was~~ was in the right? Is it now possible to doubt that it was the Tories?'"

"The word Independence was merely a euphemism for national disunion. What the Whig leaders resolved to do, under the name of Independence, about the middle of the year 1776, seemed to the American Tories of that time precisely the same political crime as, to the people of the Northern States, seemed the measures taken by certain Southern leaders, in the latter part of 1860, under the name of Secession. In short, the Tories took between 1776 and 1783, constitutional grounds similar to that taken by the people of the Northern States between 1861 and 1865, that is, they were champions of national unity, as resting on the paramount authority of the general government." The whole of Prof. Tyler's article should be incorporated in the preamble to the constitution of the proposed Patriotic-Hereditary Society composed of descendants of Loyalists, a plea for which was printed in our issue of March, 1895.

"TURNING ON THE LIGHT," is not a well-selected title for "A Dispassionate Survey of President Buchanan's Administration," by Horatio King, an ex-Postmaster-General of the United States,* however, it is a very entertaining work of over 400 pages, since it is filled with reminiscences of the early stages of the civil war by a Cabinet officer, discretely edited by Horatio C. King, Esq. As an inside view of the genesis of the rebellion, the book is one of the best narrations of Mr. Buchanan's administration of the chief executive office of the United States, and "Why was not the Rebellion Crushed at the Start?" is one of its most entertaining chapters.

*"Turning on the Light," by Horatio King, ex-Postmaster-General of the United States. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1895.





Insignia of the
Society of Colonial Dames of America,
Founded 1890.